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United States District Court

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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA ATLANTA DIVISION			
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)			
5	PLAINTIFF,) V.	DOCKET NUMBER		
6	TODD CHRISLEY,	1:19-CR-00297-ELR-JSA		
7	JULIE CHRISLEY, AND) PETER TARANTINO)	VO. 1945 2		
8	DEFENDANTS.	VOLUME 2		
9				
10	Transcript of Jury Trial before the Honorable Eleanor L. Ross United States District Judge May 17, 2022			
11				
12	APPEARANCES:			
13	AFFEARANCES.			
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15	FOR DEFENDANT TODD CHRISLEY: BR	RUCE HOWARD MORRIS, ESQ.,		
16 17	CH	EPHEN MICHAEL FRIEDBERG, ESQ. IRISTOPHER S. ANULEWICZ, ESQ. DNATHAN DELUCA, ESQ.		
18	FOR DEFENDANT PETER TARANTINO: DA			
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25	Atlanta, Georgia	30303-3309		
	United States Di	Strict Court		

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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning. Please be seated.

As you all know -- good morning to you, first of all.

As you all know, we asked the jury to be here by 9:45. So I simply wanted to come out to see if we had any matters to take up prior to their coming out.

So let me go ahead and begin with the Government.

MR. KREPP: Nothing, your Honor. I think the Court had two inquiries yesterday. The defendants had made a proffer at the pretrial conference as to the Department of Revenue issue. And we are satisfied by their proffer that they made. And we just confirmed that they do not intend to go beyond what they previously have stated on the record.

THE COURT: All right. And we're really talking about as it relates to opening statement? Is that the proffer that will -- or are we talking about even during the trial?

MR. KREPP: I believe it's even during trial, your Honor. But for now just for opening statements. And Obviously, if defendants think a door has been opened, they can certainly revisit it at that point.

THE COURT: Got it. All right.

MR. KREPP: And then I think I let the Court know
that the parties are on the same page about those
stipulations, but we're going to admit them as exhibits. And
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they're between the Chrisleys and the United States. And then
   Mr. Tarantino is not going to object to the stipulation.
 2
 3
             THE COURT: All right. And how will the stipulations
   be presented? Will they be read into the record by one of the
 4
 5
   attorneys or --
 6
             MR. KREPP: So I have printed copies, your Honor.
                                                                So
   they will be marked with an exhibit. It's Government's
 7
 8
   Exhibits 1200 and 1201. And we would ask that they go back
   with the jury. And at the time of admitting them, I would
 9
10
    read them to the jury.
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much.
11
12
             MR. KREPP: Just one quick question.
13
             THE COURT:
                        Yes.
             MR. KREPP: Is there an ELMO in here?
14
15
             THE COURT: Yeah.
16
            MR. KREPP: Is it just attached on the other side of
17
   there?
18
             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes.
             THE COURT: And that's already set up, Ms. Beck?
19
20
             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes. They just open the
    drawer and I'll click to it when they need it.
21
22
             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
             MR. KREPP: And I think the Court wanted a position
23
24
   on the juror issue for Thursday.
25
             THE COURT:
                         Yes.
                               Ms. Ferrans.
                                             Yes.
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MR. KREPP: So I think -- we've talked, all of us. And I think we're in agreement that it might make sense to start in the afternoon on Thursday. If the juror does have a conflict at 10, I can't imagine her being able to come in at 9 and us do a half an hour worth of witnesses and just have everyone wait around until after lunch. I let the Court know about certain health things I'm facing right now. And I could use the rest on Thursday morning.

THE COURT: Is it Thursday? Yeah, Thursday at 10 was her appointment.

All right. Thank you so much.

Turning my attention to the defense. Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: May it please the Court.

THE COURT: May it please the Court, yes.

MR. MORRIS: With regard to the stipulation on the Chrisleys, if we're stipulating to certain facts, we're doing that so that there doesn't have to be testimony getting into difficult issues. We're just saying these are facts you need to accept. I don't know why they would go out as an exhibit. No testimony goes out as an exhibit.

THE COURT: Okay. I was under the impression that was something to which you all had agreed. I thought you all discussed the stipulation and how it would be presented and whether or not it would go back. But perhaps just that last element has not been agreed to.

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MR. MORRIS: The last element I was not aware of. We agreed to the wording and we agreed it should be read to the jury.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm not going to take that up now. You-all can discuss that because that would be at the end of the trial when we iron out what does need to go back. But I'd encourage you-all to discuss that further. And if I do need to make a ruling on that, I will. I don't even know the exact nature of the stipulation. I agree that if it is in the form or the realm of testimony, there could be a continuing witness type issue and it probably should not go back, but I don't know that that's what it is. So you-all talk some more and then let me know if there's something I need to rule on prior to the evidence going back.

MR. MORRIS: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Friedberg?

MR. FRIEDBERG: Nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Griffin?

MR. GRIFFIN: Good morning, your Honor.

One thing I will be saying in the opening statement is, we got a bill of particular response from the Government, and that they -- the Government does not claim Mr. Tarantino entered into the conspiracy until February of 2016. I've been United States District Court

talking to the Government over the course of this. At some point I've got to put that in the record, but I am going to reference it in opening statement. And I think Mr. Krepp might also be doing that.

THE COURT: I see Mr. Krepp nodding his head yes, so I believe we have no issue there. So thank you for letting me know.

MR. GRIFFIN: And this trial -- I don't know what will happen today, but this trial will have a lot of 404(b) that doesn't relate to Mr. Tarantino. And I don't know what the Court's practice is. Does the Court give an instruction as it comes in? I just would like to make it clear as to who it's coming in with respect to.

THE COURT: I do usually give a contemporaneous charge. It's the same one that's from the pattern. "During the trial you may hear evidence of acts allegedly done by the defendant on other occasions that may be similar to acts with which the defendant is currently charged. You must not consider any of this evidence to decide whether the defendant engaged in the activity alleged in the indictment. This evidence is admitted and may be considered by you for the limited purpose of assisting you in determining whether the defendant had the" -- and we fill in the purpose, whether it's state of mind, absence of mistake, whatever it is, intent -- "necessary to commit the crime charged in the indictment, the United States District Court

defendant acted according to a plan or in preparation to commit a crime or the defendant committed the acts charged in the indictment by accident or mistake." So those are the other examples. So we tailor that to the particular purpose.

The second paragraph is, "Bear in mind as you consider this evidence, at all times the Government has the burden of proving that the defendant committed each of the elements of the offenses charged in the indictment. I remind you that the defendant is not on trial for any act, conduct or offense not charged in the indictment."

So that is the pattern one. If we need to -- what I would need to know is, given what you've just said, if there are several times throughout the trial where I will need to give this or if you-all are suggesting that I just give it once and how it will be tailored so that the jurors know that it only applies to certain defendants and not all of them.

Does everyone have a copy of this pattern charge that you can work on to tailor that for me or do I need to --

MR. GRIFFIN: I think we can do that. I just wanted to make it clear that I would be asking to make sure that if it says the defendant that's not this defendant.

THE COURT: Well, you're telling me that. And I get it. What I'm saying to you is, you-all need to address that in a way that it can be presented to the jury so that they get it. I understand exactly what you're saying. And I have no United States District Court

problem with that. But I'm not going to tailor this myself so that it fits this case. You-all will need to present to me a version that I'm happy to read, but I don't have that before me now. I just have the pattern one that I just read.

MR. GRIFFIN: I will discuss it with the Government.

I'm sure we can work something out.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Anything else from anybody else?

All right -- yes, sir.

MR. ANULEWICZ: I'm sorry, your Honor. Two things.

One is, we have an objection or an issue with regard to one of the witnesses that we understand the Government is going to call today. I don't know if you want to take that up now or after our openings. And then the second issue is just the rule of sequestration that we're going to -- I'm not sure whether there's witnesses in the courtroom. We would just ask that that be invoked right away.

THE COURT: All right. Well, with respect to the second issue, my policy is, in invoking the rule I only invoke it after opening statement. And so I have no problem with that.

With regard to the first issue, what type of witness issue are we talking about?

MR. ANULEWICZ: We have an objection to one of the witnesses. It's both relevance and 404(b). We understood

United States District Court

last night that the prosecution intends to call a gentleman named Paul Desisto. And we believe that any testimony

Mr. Desisto would give is irrelevant to anything -- any claims in the indictment and at best it's undisclosed 404(b) testimony. Frankly, we are kind of surprised that he's being called.

Mr. Desisto was the Chrisleys' contact at a company call CEG. And CEG from 2015 through 2019 helped the Chrisleys get endorsement deals from social media platforms, basically online endorsements. He did that for Todd Chrisley, Julie Chrisley, Savannah Chrisley, and Chase Chrisley. These endorsement deals from CEG were separate from payments from Bright Road, which is the payments that are from the Chrisleys' TV show Chrisley Knows Best.

Prior to March of 2017, payments from CEG from -payments to CEG went to a 7C's Productions bank account, which
is owned by Julie Chrisley. 7C's is owned by Julie Chrisley.

After March of 2017, CEG endorsement payments were made to a
separate bank account that was utilized by the Chrisleys. And
this was done to segregate the account from the growing
endorsement payments, which started picking up in 2017. But
even though they were made to this separate bank account, all
the monies paid into CEG were noted on the 2017 tax returns
that were filed by 7C's, so all the taxes were paid on them.

And absolutely all of the revenues from the CEG account for
United States District Court

the past tax obligation were noted on the Chrisleys' 2017 joint tax filings.

Nothing in the indictment suggests that there was anything wrong with the 2017 tax returns. So they reported all the CEG income to the IRS, they reported everything on the tax returns to the IRS.

Now, the indictment as it relates to 2017, the only real conduct that's alleged in there is related to Julie Chrisley's allegedly obstructing justice with regard to a 7C's account at Bank of America.

The best that we can figure out, the Government intends to call Mr. Desisto to testify that around March of 2017 Todd Chrisley e-mailed him to tell him to send the CEG payments to a separate account rather than to the 7C's account. At least these are the only documents that we are seeing from the Government, So that's why we think that that's why they're calling Mr. Desisto.

Now, again, this is not in the indictment. While it appears to be a stretch, what the Government seems to be saying is that this is an attempt to hide income by Mr. Chrisley from the IRS that they could put a tax lien on. But the problem with that argument is that whether CEG was paying 7C's or whether CEG was putting the money in a separate account, which 7C's recognized, Mr. Chrisley did not own 7C's.

THE COURT: Let me stop you right there. Let me let
United States District Court

you have a seat and let me hear from the Government a proffer of what Mr. Desisto will say so that we can make sure that we're addressing exactly what the testimony will be, not what we think it will be.

MR. ANULEWICZ: Thank you.

MR. KREPP: Yes, your Honor.

I believe Mr. Desisto's testimony will be that on March 7th, 2017, he received an e-mail from Todd Chrisley stating to stop sending payments to the current account on file because the account had been, quote, compromised. Now, that is of particular importance in this case because, as referenced in Paragraph 38 of the superseding indictment, it's alleged that on March 6th, one day beforehand, the IRS had requested all bank accounts to which Todd or Julie Chrisley had access to. So one day after that, Mr. Chrisley, the defendant here, e-mailed Mr. Desisto to say their account had been, quote, compromised, and then payments thereafter were diverted to an account owned by the defendant's mother.

so we think this is highly probative of the tax evasion charge here. The 2017 -- let me be clear, those payments in 2017 were sent to a third party, to Elizabeth Faye Chrisley, not to Todd Chrisley and not to 7C's Productions. So the defendants have previously filed a motion for a bill of particulars. The Government objected. And our position was that we don't need to itemize every single alleged false United States District Court

statement or false act taken on behalf of -- in furtherance of the conspiracy.

But really I'm hearing two arguments here. One is a 402 argument and the second is a 403 argument. I think these are all perfectly valid arguments to make at closing for the jury as to what Todd Chrisley's state of mind was. But the facts are what they are, that Todd Chrisley sent this e-mail a day after receiving the request from the IRS. And let me just be clear. All of these underlying documents, all of them were properly disclosed at the time of arraignment or before the case was certified.

THE COURT: All right. And the paragraph to which you just referred was 38?

MR. KREPP: Yes, your Honor. And specifically March 6th --

THE COURT: Hold on one second. Let me get there.
Okay.

MR. KREPP: And aside from that, your Honor, so I'll just read it into the record. On March 6th, 2017, Tarantino notified Todd and Julie Chrisley that an IRS revenue officer had requested copies of bank statements for accounts over which Todd and Julie Chrisley had signature authority. The event in question, again, is one day after that.

And what's further important here, your Honor, is there was subsequent communications where an IRS form W-9 was United States District Court

sent, basically authorizing Faye Chrisley to take payments on behalf of Todd Chrisley. So we believe this is -- yet again, it's highly probative. We plan on addressing this in opening statements. And it goes to the defendant's state of mind, his willfulness, which as the Court is well aware, the Government has the burden of proving that the defendant had the specific intent to violate a known legal duty.

So we believe the fact that the day after he received this request from the IRS that he diverted funds into his mother's account contemporaneous with Julie Chrisley changing the name of 7C's to the mother is highly probative as to defendant Todd Chrisley's state of mind with respect to Counts 8 and 9.

THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz, now that you have a more specific idea of what the testimony would be from Mr. -- is it Desantis. Desoto?

MR. ANULEWICZ: Desoto -- Desisto. Excuse me.

THE COURT: -- Desisto, what is your argument?

MR. ANULEWICZ: My argument is still pretty much the same. I think that Mr. Krepp may be forgetting that the letter from the IRS on March the 6th asked the Chrisleys to disclose bank accounts of which they were signatories as of February 28th, 2017. And they in fact did that.

So there is no allegation in the indictment that they did not comply with the IRS's request or that anything in the United States District Court

IRS's request was never met. The IRS never asked again about those accounts.

What is important here -- and again, I think the Government is also forgetting -- is that to the extent that they are looking to lien Todd Chrisley's past tax obligations, whatever those might be, that it is both illogical and not in the indictment. If the monies went from CEG to 7C's, Todd Chrisley doesn't own 7C's. Not lienable. Not attachable. If it goes to this other account, if it belongs to Todd Chrisley, they could get it. They could have gone to CEG or these other companies to put a garnishment on. They didn't. But in any event, there's nothing changed. There's no attempt to hide because they could never lien the money in the first place. It just logically doesn't make any sense.

And the Government is trying to bootstrap this argument into something that it clearly is not. Just respectfully to the Government, this case is going to take three to four weeks. We now have tons of 404(b) evidence that's coming in. We have jurors that are going to be here for a long time. We already have to take some time off Thursday. If we keep putting in this type of evidence that's irrelevant to the pleadings in the case, this case is going to go on forever. And again, we believe that it is both irrelevant and prejudicial to our clients.

THE COURT: Well -- and I don't know enough about the
United States District Court

case. I certainly don't know as much as you-all know to know if it is relevant. But to me, based on the Government's argument, it sounds like there is at least some relevancy if the action was taken to divert the e-mails one day after the March 6th date when the IRS asked for all accounts. And so I think it's at least arguable. I mean, whether or not you think it's a valid argument, I agree with the Government that is something that can be argued during closing.

But I guess I'm not really following your position that it has no relevancy, no bearing at all, because I think that there is at least a basis for an argument to be made there.

MR. ANULEWICZ: Well, can I make -- if I can -- THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. ANULEWICZ: -- just to finish the argument or thought, is that there is no diversion whatsoever; that if the monies are coming from CEG that were paid into the 7C's account, Todd Chrisley is not an owner or a signatory or have any right to that money. That is Julie Chrisley's account. So the Government cannot put a lien on it. If the monies go from a non-lienable account to somewhere else, they still can't put a lien on it. There's no diversion. There's no sense in it.

They're making the argument that monies was diverted from 7C's, a place that they could not have put a lien, to

United States District Court

somewhere else. And if they could not have put a lien on the monies that were going into 7C's, then there is no diversion, there is no hiding. There is just -- there's just a big -quite frankly, they put it in there because the endorsement deals were kind of getting bigger and they wanted to keep track of them in a separate account that they had used since 2012, that the Chrisleys, Todd and Julie Chrisley, had used since 2012.

And so there is just simply no diversion. The Government, they're trying to say that because of the timing we want the jury to infer this. But as a matter of law --

THE COURT: A lien could not have been placed.

MR. ANULEWICZ: -- a lien could not have been placed in the first place. And so it just makes no sense. If we're going to have Mr. Desisto come up here, we're going to have other people come up here to testify to things that maybe taints the jury because they don't understand about, like, when liens can be attached and those types of thing, but it is completely irrelevant and doesn't make any sense with regard to the Government's theory.

THE COURT: All right. Government, what say you especially with respect to whether a lien could not even have been placed on the account and with respect to Todd Chrisley's specific relationship to the 7C's account?

MR. KREPP: Yes. So first of all, that is incorrect
United States District Court

as a matter of law. The IRS can place what's called a nominee lien. So if the IRS -- and we're going to hear testimony about this from our third -- what we plan to be our third witness, a revenue officer named Betty Carter, that the IRS can in fact go after third-party assets if it can determine that that third party is holding assets on behalf of somebody who is evading taxes. So that is just incorrect as a matter of law.

Secondly, the Government's theory is that the defendants used 7C's to shelter Todd Chrisley's income.

And let's be clear about what the request was from the IRS on March 6th. It was not just for Todd Chrisley's accounts; it was for Todd and Julie Chrisley's accounts.

So this was a -- again, everything Mr. Anulewicz just said, I go back to what I said earlier. This is perfectly a rational argument for closing argument. But in terms of 402 or certainly 403 where the Government has this heightened burden of proving willfulness and intentional violation of a known legal duty, the Government should be permitted to call this witness.

And I will say, I -- this is going to be a very brief witness. We're talking about at most six or seven e-mails.

So with respect to the argument, respectfully, that this is going to be a long trial, 404(b), we're not even in the realm of 404(b). This is just the heart of a conspiracy to defraud United States District Court

the IRS and the tax evasion charge. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. I appreciate it. Thank you 3 for the arguments from both sides. 4 I am going to allow Mr. Desisto, after hearing 5 proffers, testify. So if that is in the form of a motion to 6 exclude or a motion in limine, it is denied. 7 MR. ANULEWICZ: Thank you, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. Is there anything else? I've 9 just asked Ms. Beck to check on our jurors to see if they are 10 all here. We're right at 9:40, which is a few minutes before 11 we told them that we were going to start. Anything else 12 before we bring them out? If there is, just stand up, one of 13 you attorneys. 14 All right. I'm going to step off very quickly and 15 hopefully be right back because they are hopefully here or almost here. So we're in recess for a few minutes. 16 17 (A recess was taken at 9:41 a.m.) THE COURT: Anything before we bring the jury out? 18 19 Government? 20 MR. KREPP: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Anything on behalf of the defense? 21 22 MR. MORRIS: No, your Honor. 23 MR. ANULEWICZ: No, your Honor. 24 MR. MORRIS: Would your Honor prefer that we always 25 stand when the jurors come in or leave?

United States District Court

1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 (The jury entered the courtroom at 9:55 a.m., after 3 which the following proceedings were had.) 4 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, once you come in, 5 please remain standing once you get to your spot. There are 6 additional seats on the front here that you might not be able to see. And if you could use the ones closest to me, that 7 8 would be great. 9 All right. The jury has entered. 10 Everyone except for the jury may be seated. for the jury. It's okay. It's been that kind of morning. 11 12 So if you all who are still standing would please 13 raise your right hand so that I may swear you in. As you may recall, the other oath went just to jury selection. This is 14 15 the oath you take now as a juror. 16 I do solemnly swear that I will well and truly try 17 the matters in issue now on trial and render a true verdict 18 according to the law and the evidence, so help me. 19 If you agree, please respond by saying I do. 20 THE JURORS: I do. THE COURT: Everyone who has either sworn or affirmed 21 22 in that manner, please lower your hand and take your seat. 23 Thank you. 24 For the record, no juror remained standing. 25 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

United States District Court

THE JURORS: Good morning.

THE COURT: Thank you for being here.

Just very quickly. I cannot stress for you enough that you need to be here and need to be on time. I will make it an earlier time going forward just for those who have some issues getting here on time. We cannot start at all until all of you are here. We're just all waiting and nothing is being done. So please keep that in mind. We certainly understand that emergencies happen, but please for the remainder of this trial be on time. Thank you so much. I appreciate it.

All right. Well, we are ready to go. As I told you yesterday, all of the housekeeping matters that I admonished you of yesterday are still in place. So you are not to discuss the case with anyone, with each other, with anyone else, whether it's at home or in this courthouse. You are not to do any independent research, whether it's by Google or anything else.

You may be thinking there's no way they will ever know if I do something like that at home. You may think that. But let me tell you from prior trials, it has been the case where a juror has gotten some extra knowledge from a Google search or something, come in and brought it into deliberations, not remembering that they got it from that source rather than in this case. It comes up. All of the other jurors are saying, where did you get that, we didn't United States District Court

hear that. And it comes to my attention. We have to declare a mistrial, start over. It causes many problems. So just insulate yourself from all of that so that your decision, your verdict, is based solely on the evidence presented here and that you all have the same knowledge and that it comes to you under oath.

So please, remember, once this trial is over, you can talk about it or not talk about it to whomever you want; but while it is ongoing, please don't discuss any aspect of this trial, don't do any independent research.

All right. The first thing that I need to do is go ahead and give you some preliminary instructions. This will include some of the legal definitions that probably would have been helpful to you yesterday as you were being asked all those questions and that you had been asked to fill out your questionnaire in the absence of. So these are just very brief instructions. You will get more lengthy instructions at the end of the trial before you do deliberate. And after I give you these instructions, you will hear from the lawyers their opening statements.

So ladies and gentlemen, you have now been sworn as the jury to try this case. By your verdict you will decide the disputed issues of fact. I will decide all issues of law and procedure that arise during the trial.

Before you retire to the jury room at the end of the United States District Court

trial to deliberate upon your verdict and decide the case, I will instruct, that is, explain, to you the rules of law that you must follow and apply in making your decision. You must follow the law as I explain it to you even if you do not agree with the law.

The evidence presented to you during the trial will primarily consist of the testimony of the witnesses and tangible items, including papers or documents called exhibits.

There are two kinds of evidence, direct and circumstantial. Direct evidence is direct proof of a fact, such as testimony of any eyewitness. circumstantial evidence is proof of facts from which you may infer or conclude that other facts exist. I will give you further instructions on these as well as other matters at the end of the case. But for now, just keep in mind that you may consider both kinds of evidence, direct and circumstantial.

It will be up to you to decide whether or not you believe each witness, how much of a witness's testimony to believe, how much of any witness's testimony to reject, if there is some you do reject. I will give you some guidelines for determining the credibility or believability of witnesses at the end of this case.

Now let's talk burden of proof. The defendants are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty. And that's for each individual defendant. The indictment against each United States District Court

defendant brought by the Government is only an accusation, nothing more. It is not proof of guilt or anything else. The defendants, therefore, start out with a clean slate.

In a criminal case such as this, the Government has the burden of proving its case. The Government must prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

what is beyond a reasonable doubt? A reasonable doubt is a real doubt based on your reason and common sense after you've carefully and impartially considered all of the evidence in the case. Additionally, reasonable doubt can be based on a lack of evidence. So proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof so convincing that you would be willing to rely and act on it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs.

The Government must prove this case beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, it does not have to prove a defendant's guilt beyond all possible doubt. The Government's proof only has to exclude any reasonable doubt concerning the defendants's guilt.

The burden of proof is on the Government until the very end of this trial. The defendant has no burden to prove -- and by defendant of course I'm applying that to each of the three defendants here on trial. -- to prove his or her innocence or to present any evidence or to testify.

Since the defendants have the right to remain silent
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and may choose whether to testify, you cannot legally put any weight on a defendant's choice not to testify. It is not evidence. At the end of this trial, I will give you further instructions on this standard.

Now note taking. You will be given in just a moment a pad and something to write with. You may take notes during the trial, but you are not required to do so. It is up to each of you to decide if you want to take notes.

The notepads are to remain in the courtroom during breaks. They are not to be taken out of the courtroom until you go out to deliberate. So we'll probably have to keep reminding you. It's typical that jurors will walk out during a break or something or at lunch time with your pad and we'll say, no, leave your pads here. You only take them out once you begin to deliberate.

If you do decide to take notes, be careful not to get so involved in note taking that you become distracted from what is going on before you in the trial. Your notes should be used only as aids to your memory. If your memory later differs from your notes, you should rely upon your memory not your notes.

If you do not take notes, you should rely upon your own independent recollection or memory of what the testimony was and not be unduly influenced by the notes taken by any other juror. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight United States District Court

than the recollection or impression of each juror concerning testimony or evidence presented at trial.

Transcripts. Ladies and gentlemen, please pay close attention to the testimony because it will be necessary for you to rely upon your own memories concerning the testimony presented to you. Although you do see a court reporter taking down everything that is happening during the trial, typewritten transcripts will not be prepared in time for your deliberations. So if you send out a note saying can we get a copy of witness X's testimony, the answer will be, respectfully, no.

However, exhibits admitted in evidence during the trial will be available to you for you to examine during your deliberations. So if an exhibit is received in evidence but not fully read or shown at that time, don't be concerned because you will get to see and study it in its entirety during your deliberations.

Ladies and gentlemen, during the trial, keep an open mind, avoid reaching any hasty impressions or conclusions reserve your judgment until you have heard all of the testimony and evidence, the closing arguments or summations of the lawyers and then my concluding instructions regarding the applicable law.

Because of your obligation, your oath to keep an open mind during this trial, coupled with your obligation to then

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decide this case only on the basis of the testimony and evidence presented, you must not discuss this case among yourselves or with anyone else while the trial is ongoing. You also should not permit anyone to discuss it in your presence. And should that happen, please get a note to me through Ms. Beck as soon as possible.

From time to time during the trial, I may be called upon to make rulings of law on objections or motions made by the lawyers. Do not infer or conclude from any ruling or other comment that I make that I have an opinion on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other.

If I should sustain an objection to a question that goes unanswered by a witness, you should not guess or speculate what the answer might have been nor should you draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself.

During the trial, it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers from time to time outside of your hearing with regard to questions of law or procedure. As much as possible I try to bring the lawyers up here to talk to them. But sometimes, if it's a little more involved, I will need to send you out. Please, should that happen, be patient. At times the trial may be -- may seem to be going slowly or may be delayed. Just be patient and remember the importance of what you're here to decide.

The final thing I want to do, ladies and gentlemen,
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is give you somewhat of a road map so that you will know how this trial will unfold. So the order of the trial's proceedings will be as follows: In just a moment the lawyers for each of the parties will be permitted to make what we call opening statements to you. The Government will then go forward with the calling of its witnesses and present -- presentation of evidence during what we call the Government's case in chief. When the Government finishes, by announcing the Government rests, each defendant will have the opportunity to proceed with witnesses and evidence, after which, within certain limitations, the Government may be permitted to again call witnesses or present evidence during what we call the rebuttal phase of the trial.

The Government is the party that begins the case and may present rebuttal evidence at the end, because again, the law places the burden of proof upon the Government. And again, I will further explain that burden at the end of the case.

Once the evidence portion of the trial is completed, the lawyers will then be given the opportunity to address you and make their summations or final arguments, closing arguments in the case. Once those are completed, I will instruct you on the applicable law. You will then retire with the evidence and return your verdict after deliberating.

So we will now proceed to opening statements by the United States District Court

lawyers for each side. This is their opportunity to make statements, in which they may explain the issues in the case and summarize the facts they expect the evidence will show.

You sometimes may hear on television opening arguments. That is a misnomer. It's incorrect. Lawyers are not permitted to argue during opening. They're only permitted to argue at the end. So this is their opportunity to tell you in good faith what they expect or anticipate the evidence at trial will show.

I caution you that what the lawyers say during this trial is not evidence nor is anything I do or say to be considered evidence. The statements that the lawyers make now, as well as the arguments they will make at the end, are intended only to help you understand the issues and evidence the parties expect will be presented as well as the positions taken by each side.

So ladies and gentlemen, please give the lawyers your close attention as I recognize them for opening statements.

Government, are you ready to open?

MS. PETERS: We are, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MS. PETERS: Thank you.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. If we could get those pads passed down.

(brief pause)

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THE COURT: If you don't have a pad or something to write with, please just wave your hand. Looks like we are good to go.

You may proceed, ma'am. Thank you.

MS. PETERS: Thank you, your Honor.

If it please the Court.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. PETERS: This case is about fraud and tax evasion. Todd and Julie's fraud schemes are simple. They make up documents and they lie through their teeth to get whatever they want when they want it.

In just a few short years, the Chrisleys manufactured documents and sent them to community banks in the Atlanta area to swindle those banks out of more than \$30 million in fraudulent loans. That's called bank fraud. And they took those millions and they burned through them on luxury cars, designer clothes, travel, and they used new loans to pay back old loans.

Eventually the scheme collapsed. And when it did, Todd Chrisley filed for bankruptcy and walked away from more than \$20 million of those loans that he had obtained fraudulently and burned through.

The fraud didn't end there. Years later, Julie
Chrisley was doing the same thing. She manufactured more
documents and sent them to real estate agents so that the
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Chrisleys could rent a luxury house in California. That's called wire fraud.

Now, after the Chrisleys spent those millions upon millions of dollars and after Todd Chrisley filed for bankruptcy, the Chrisleys met a TV producer and they became the stars of their own reality TV show filmed in their Atlanta home. And as you may have guessed yesterday, their show is a big success. A lot of people watch it. And in just three years, the Chrisleys made more than \$6 million from their show.

But they didn't just commit bank fraud and wire fraud; they also defrauded the IRS. While they were making that \$6 million, they hid money from the IRS to avoid paying taxes that we all have to pay. While they were earning that \$6 million, Todd and Julie Chrisley didn't even file taxes for 2013, for 2014, for 2015 or for 2016. And they didn't pay a dime of that \$6 million for any of those tax years.

And that's not the end of it. Todd Chrisley already owed the IRS half a million dollars in delinquent taxes from years earlier. And when IRS employees started looking for their money to try to collect on those years' overdue taxes, the Chrisleys took their millions and hid them away to evade paying their taxes. That's called tax evasion.

The Chrisleys kept Todd Chrisley's name off of their bank accounts and off of their family company to make sure

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that IRS employees wouldn't be able to find their money, even though behind the scenes, Todd Chrisley was the one calling the shots and in control.

Later the IRS started digging deeper and asking more questions about their assets. They suspected that the Chrisleys might be hiding money. And when the IRS started asking more questions and digging deeper, the Chrisleys used Todd Chrisley's own mother to keep hiding the money from the IRS.

Peter Tarantino, who's a trained and certified public accountant who the Chrisley's hired, helped them hide the money and evade paying their taxes. In fact, Tarantino played a key role. He lied to multiple IRS employees about the Chrisleys' income, about the Chrisleys' family company and about the Chrisleys' ability to pay their taxes. You'll see that Peter Tarantino even filed false tax returns for the Chrisleys' company.

And finally, after the Chrisleys and after Tarantino learned about the criminal investigation that's brought us all here today, the lies kept coming. You're going to hear with your own ears an audio recording where Peter Tarantino lied to the FBI. And you're going to see that Julie Chrisley submitted to a federal grand jury who was investigating them a sham document and a bogus story to try to obstruct the grand jury's investigation and avoid prosecution.

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This case is about fraud and tax evasion, pure and simple.

Before I tell you more about this case, let me back up and make some introductions. Good morning to all of you. My name is Annalise Peters. And I along with my co-counsel, Thomas Krepp, represent the United States.

I know you met us yesterday, but I'll reintroduce our three federal agents as well who have been helping with this case. From the FBI, we have Special Agent Steve Ryskoski and Special Agent Chip Cromer. From the IRS we have Special Agent Brock Kinsler, who works in the criminal investigation division. We also have with us Ms. Shannon Dyer, who is our paralegal, who will be helping us show you some of the evidence in this case.

And I also want to thank you for being here this morning. We know this is a burden. We know this is going to be a long trial. But jury service is really important and it's a crucial part of our country's system. So thank you for being here.

There's two things that I want to do this morning to get you ready for trial. First, I want to spend the bulk of our time telling you about the crimes that all three defendants committed and what the evidence is going to show about those crimes beyond a reasonable doubt. After I do that, I'll briefly tell you about the specific charges that United States District Court

each of the three defendants is facing.

So let's start with the crimes. There are four basic categories of crimes that these three defendants have committed. So I'll give you an overview before we jump into specifics.

First, Todd and Julie Chrisley committed bank fraud.
Second, Julie Chrisley committed wire fraud.

Third, all three defendants, the Chrisleys and Peter Tarantino, committed a variety of tax crimes against the IRS.

And finally, Julie Chrisley committed obstruction of justice.

Those are the four categories of crimes that we're going to talk about this morning. And we'll start with the bank fraud.

Between 2010 and 2012, Todd and Julie Chrisley, who are married to each other, lived here in the Atlanta area and they both owned successful real estate businesses. Todd Chrisley owned a company called Chrisley Asset Management, also known as, for short, CAM, C-A-M. Julie Chrisley was a real estate agent and she too owned her own business and had multiple real estate agents working under her.

Their businesses were doing well. They were making quite a lot of money around this time. But the evidence will show they were spending way more than they were making.

You're going to see evidence that Todd Chrisley was spending

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money like water. You're going to hear stories about his extravagant spending during that time. And you're going to see e-mails and bank statements showing that Todd Chrisley was taking so much money out of his business, out of CAM, that CAM wasn't able to even cover payroll and was stiffing some of its vendors.

The evidence will show that Todd Chrisley wasn't just spending money out of his company. The evidence will show that during this time the Chrisleys, along with their business partner, were fabricating and manufacturing financial documents and sending those lies to banks to get that more than \$30 million in personal loans.

They were sending several types of false documents and lies to these banks to induce the banks to give them these big loans; but I want to highlight just two of the ones that you'll see this morning.

You're going to see fake and fabricated bank statements that the defendants created and sent to these community banks representing that Todd Chrisley had way more money in the bank than they actually did. And he didn't have a ton of money in the bank because he was burning through it so fast.

One of the other lies that you're going to see is that repeatedly Todd and Julie Chrisley and their business partner submitted a personal financial statement to banks

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claiming that Todd Chrisley had \$4 million in a bank account at Merrill Lynch. You are going to see that this representation that Todd Chrisley has \$4 million at Merrill Lynch, that representation was sent to more than a dozen community banks in the Atlanta area. But you're also going to see real bank statements from Merrill Lynch for Todd Chrisley from this timeframe. And those real bank statements are going to show you that at any given time Todd Chrisley never had more than \$20,000 in an account at Merrill Lynch.

You're also going to hear from bank employees who dealt with the Chrisleys, who will tell you that this information, these lies, were important. They were relying on the information that the Chrisleys provided when they decided to issue these millions of dollars in loans because they thought, based on this information, that the Chrisleys were good for it and would pay it back.

Bank records and employees of Mr. Chrisley's company, CAM, will tell you that by 2012 all the money had dried up.

CAM as a business had lost its biggest client and was shutting down. And equally important by that time, Todd Chrisley had spent all of the loans and couldn't get any more and he owed a lot of banks a lot of money on these 30 plus million dollars of loans.

You'll hear that Todd Chrisley filed for bankruptcy and ultimately walked away from more than \$20 million of those

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loans, leaving the community banks holding the bags.

You're going to hear from the Chrisleys' business partner who helped them commit the fraud. His name is Mark Braddock. Mr. Braddock will tell you that he brought information to the Government about the fraud ten years ago, long before the Chrisleys got a TV show and got famous. And he'll tell you that he got immunity for his part in the fraud.

He'll also admit to you that he's a fraudster. He will tell you that he lied about everything under the sun to keep the fraud scheme going at the time. He was in on it with them.

But remember, the Government didn't pick him as a witness in this case. Todd and Julie Chrisley picked him to help them with the fraud.

Mr. Braddock will tell you that they were targeting these community banks because those little banks didn't do the diligence that the big banks did and it was easier to get them to give the Chrisleys money.

Mark Braddock will tell you that he was creating and sending these lies at Todd Chrisley's direct instructions.

He'll tell you that they even had a term for all this fraud.

It was called "scrapbooking", where they would merge together documents and create new ones showing that there were way more funds available than there were. Mr. Braddock will also tell you that Julie Chrisley knew exactly what was going on and she United States District Court

helped scrapbook these documents.

Mr. Braddock will also tell you that after all the loan money dried up and after the business closed, the Chrisleys sued him and blamed him, Mark Braddock, for all of the fraud. The Chrisleys claimed that they had no idea that Mark Braddock was committing more than \$30 million of bank fraud and they had no idea that it had been going on.

But what Mr. Braddock will tell you really happened is corroborated by key evidence that you're going to see in this case. You're going to hear from various bank employees who dealt directly with Todd Chrisley during the loan application process.

You're going to hear from a woman named Alina Clerie, who was part of the -- she was in control of the finances at Chrisley Asset Management. She's going to tell you that Todd Chrisley knew everything that went on at that company and was deeply involved in all of the finances.

You're going to see e-mails where Todd Chrisley instructed Mr. Braddock to scrapbook. He told Mr. Braddock what to change, what the numbers needed to show and what documents to create. You're also going to see an e-mail where Julie Chrisley helped create one of those false documents.

And at the end of the day, the money never lies. The bank records will show you where the money went. New loans were used to pay back old loans. And millions upon millions

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of dollars went directly to the Chrisleys' personal benefit.

Let's talk about the second crime. This is Julie Chrisley's wire fraud.

Two years after the bank fraud scheme ended in 2012, Julie Chrisley was still scrapbooking. That summer the Chrisleys were trying to rent this house in a nice L.A. suburb. And as you can see, it was a nice house. The rent on this thing was \$13,000 a month.

You're going to hear from the listing agent, whose name is Adam Jaret. He's going to tell you that before he could make any recommendations to the homeowner about renting this house to the Chrisleys he needed to see two things. He wanted to see that the Chrisleys had a bunch of money in the bank and he wanted to see that they had good credit. That was important to his recommendation on whether to rent a house for \$13,000 a month to the Chrisleys.

Now, the evidence will show that the Chrisleys didn't have either of those things. They didn't have a bunch of money in the bank and they didn't have good credit. And it was because they were burning through money so fast and weren't paying their bills on time.

Nevertheless, you're going to see that Julie Chrisley sent three scrapbook documents to the listing agent so that they could get this house. First, Julie Chrisley sent two totally fabricated bank statements showing that between these United States District Court

two accounts the Chrisleys had hundreds of thousands of dollars available that they would be able to use to cover the rent on this house over the next year.

The evidence will show that one of those bank account statements that she submitted showed that they had more than \$400,000 in the account. But you're going to see the real bank statement showing that that account had been closed. There wasn't any money in it.

And let me show you the other scrapbook statement that she sent. She e-mailed a bank statement showing that at the end of June, 2014, the Chrisleys had an account that had more than \$86,000 in it. But you're also going to see the real bank statement from that month showing that the account was thousands of dollars in the hole.

The third scrapbook document that Julie Chrisley sent to get that rental house was a credit report. And that credit report showed that Julie Chrisley herself had excellent credit, a score over 760. But you're going to see the real credit reports for Julie Chrisley around that same time showing that her credit score was more than 100 points lower than that scrapbook document showed.

You're going to hear from FBI Special Agent Ryskoski that during the investigation the FBI executed an electronic search warrant on the Chrisleys' gmail accounts. And you'll hear from Special Agent Ryskoski that the FBI found two of United States District Court

these scrapbook documents saved in Julie Chrisley's Google drive account. And if you pay close attention, you are going to see how the sausage was made. You'll be able to understand exactly how they scrapbooked these documents and created these fake ones so that they would get that house.

Mr. Jaret, the listing agent, will tell you that after receiving these fake documents the Chrisleys did rent the house, but he'll tell you that just immediately the Chrisleys weren't paying their rent on time, were threatened with eviction and quickly had to leave the house.

Ladies and gentlemen, timing in this case is everything. Remember, you're going to hear that the Chrisleys blamed those \$30 million of fraudulent loans all on Mark Braddock. They said they had no idea what he was doing. But you'll hear that Braddock and the Chrisleys totally cut ties in 2012. They were dead to each other after that year. And two years later, the evidence will show that Julie Chrisley was still scrapbooking the exact same kinds of documents.

That brings us to our third set of crimes. This is all about taxes. We're going to get a little more in the weeds here and start with covering a little bit of background on the Chrisleys' tax filing and tax paying history.

We're going to start with the tax year 2009. And just note, this is the most important tax year in this case.

This is going to be crucial. You'll see why in just a minute.

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For the 2009 tax year, the Chrisleys filed their income returns separately. They separate -- even though they were married, they filed separate returns and they each reported separately the income that they had made that year. And the Chrisleys made a lot of money each in 2009, not including the millions of dollars in fraudulent loans they were getting. Remember, they were running successful real estate businesses at that time.

Mrs. Chrisley reported that she owed about \$150,000 in taxes for that year. But Mr. Chrisley owed a lot more. He initially reported that he owed \$700,000; but he later filed an amended return where he signed it and said, I owe the IRS almost half a million dollars just for 2009. And the evidence will show that neither Todd Chrisley nor Julie Chrisley paid their taxes for that tax year.

So remember that \$500,000 debt that belonged only to Todd Chrisley is going to be very important in this case.

Now, let's talk about the next three years of taxes. In 2010, 2011, and 2012, the Chrisleys filed their tax returns in a way that most of you, if not all of you, are very familiar with, especially if you're married. They filed jointly. They filed one return where they reported both of their incomes together, which resulted in a joint tax liability that they owed the IRS.

Now, you're also going to hear that for these three
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years the Chrisleys also didn't pay their taxes on time. But note, the tax liability that they owed to the IRS for 2010, '11 and '12 was far lower than Todd Chrisley's half million dollar debt from the year before.

Now, let's talk about 2013, '14, '15 and '16. The Chrisleys got their TV show, Chrisley Knows Best, around 2013. And the evidence is going to show that over the next several years they made more than \$6 million from that show. But while they were making that \$6 million, they didn't file taxes and they didn't pay a cent of taxes for any of those four tax years.

Now, I want to tell you a little bit about what happens at the IRS when someone like the Chrisleys ends up with a big pot of delinquent taxes that they haven't paid to the IRS. When that happens, the IRS starts looking for assets and trying to collect them. And you're going to hear from IRS employees in this case about the tools that they have that they can use to try to find money and collect it when someone hasn't paid their taxes like they have to.

You're going to hear that normally when a couple -when a married couple is delinquent on their taxes, who's
filed jointly, like the Chrisleys did in 2010, '11 and '12,
the IRS will look for any assets or bank accounts that belong
to the couple or to one of them and will try to collect those
to recoup the taxes that that couple failed to pay.

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But for the 2009 year, something is different.

Again, that's why this half million dollar liability is really important. Because the Chrisleys filed separate tax returns in 2009, you'll hear that when the IRS was trying to collect that half million dollar debt from Todd Chrisley, they could only go after assets that were in Todd Chrisley's name. In other words, if the couple had assets that they kept only in Julie Chrisley's name, the IRS probably wouldn't be able to go after them because it was only Todd's debt from that year.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, this is key to understanding the tax evasion in this case. The Chrisleys were using Julie Chrisley to hide Todd Chrisley's income to avoid paying that half million dollar tax debt. Now, to understand how they were using Julie Chrisley to hide Todd Chrisley's money, you need to know about the family company that the Chrisleys set up when they got their TV show.

You'll hear that when they landed their reality TV show, Chrisley Knows Best, around 2013, they set up a company called 7C's Productions. That's standard in the industry. And what 7C's Productions would do is enter into contracts with the TV production company for the services of the Chrisley family members. And in turn the TV production company would pay the income for all of the Chrisleys into 7C's Productions.

The evidence will show that Todd Chrisley used 7C's,
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used their family company like a personal bank account. 1 You're going to see e-mail after e-mail showing Mr. Chrisley 2 3 spending money out of this account, showing that Mr. Chrisley was in control of the account, and that behind the curtain 4 5 Mr. Chrisley controlled everything.

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But here's the key to the tax evasion. Again, Mr. Chrisley's biggest tax debt by far was that half million dollars from 2009. And they wanted to make sure that the IRS couldn't find his money to take that huge sum that he had failed to pay. And remember, that debt was just his. didn't belong to Julie Chrisley.

So even though Todd Chrisley's income was paid into 7C's and even though Todd Chrisley controlled the company and made all the decisions, as you will see in e-mail after e-mail, the Chrisleys kept everything only in Julie Chrisley's name. They kept Todd Chrisley's name off of the bank accounts and off of the company so that the IRS wouldn't be able to find his money and take back the half million dollars that he owed. That is called tax evasion.

Now, let's talk about defendant Peter Tarantino. Mr. Tarantino entered the picture around 2015. After the Chrisleys started doing quite well with their TV show, they hired Mr. Tarantino to be their accountant. Mr. Tarantino is a certified public accountant. And you will see that he's had hundreds of hours of training in tax preparation and tax

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filing. He owns his own company, CPA Tarantino, that he has and he had an office in town in Roswell, Georgia.

In 2016 Mr. Tarantino started helping the Chrisleys hide their money from the IRS to evade paying that big enchilada, the half million dollars from 2009.

You're going to hear from multiple IRS employees who dealt directly with Mr. Tarantino when they were trying to find and collect the Chrisleys' unpaid taxes. And they're going to tell you about their interactions with Mr. Tarantino. These IRS employees are going to tell you that Mr. Tarantino gave them false and misleading information about all kinds of things related to the Chrisleys.

You're going to hear from these IRS employees that Peter Tarantino lied to them about the Chrisley's income. You'll hear that Tarantino lied to them about the family company, 7C's. And you'll hear that he lied to the IRS employees about the Chrisleys' ability to pay their taxes.

For instance, you're going to hear that Tarantino told an IRS agent that he didn't know where the Chrisleys' banked. But you're going to see e-mails and records showing not just that Mr. Tarantino knew where they banked, he actually had access to log into their bank accounts online. You're going to see e-mail after e-mail showing that Mr. Tarantino knew all about the Chrisleys' finances, all about the company, and all about how the Chrisley family

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members were paid.

You're also going to hear a recorded interview where Mr. Tarantino talked with FBI Special Agent Ryskoski and an IRS agent and he told them that he didn't know how Todd Chrisley got his income. But you are going to see e-mail after e-mail showing that Tarantino knew exactly how Todd Chrisley got his income. It was paid into 7C's Productions.

You're also going to see that Mr. Tarantino filed two false tax returns for the Chrisleys' company for the 2015 and 2016 tax years. Each of those returns were blank. In other words, he told the IRS by filing those returns that there was no money in and no money out of the family company. But again, you will see e-mail after e-mail showing that Tarantino knew that wasn't true. He knew that lots of money was coming in and lots of money was being spent out of the company.

And again, timing in this case is everything.

March 2017 is key to understanding the tax evasion crime.

Remember, the Chrisleys had been using Julie Chrisley to hide all of Todd's income from the IRS. So they kept the bank accounts and the company in Julie Chrisley's name.

The first witnesses at trial are going to tell you what changed, what happened, in March of 2017.

You're going to hear from one of those IRS employees who was working to try to find and collect Todd Chrisley's unpaid taxes. She's an IRS revenue officer. Her name is

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Betty Carter. Ms. Carter is going to tell you that she was assigned to try to find the Chrisleys' assets and collect them. She'll tell you that she thought the Chrisleys might be hiding money.

She'll tell you that on March 6, 2017, she talked to Peter Tarantino and she started requesting information about some of the Chrisleys' bank accounts. You'll see that that same day after Tarantino talked to Ms. Carter, Tarantino sent an e-mail to the Chrisleys from Peter Tarantino to Michael Chrisley -- that's Todd -- and to Julie Chrisley reporting: "The first request from the IRS is the following, copies of bank statements and canceled checks for the period of October 2016 through February 2017" -- and this is what's key -- "for all bank accounts on which Todd Chrisley or Julie Chrisley have signature authority."

The evidence will show, ladies and gentlemen, that this was the first time that the IRS started asking questions about Julie Chrisley's finances and about where her money was. You're going to see a flurry of activity after this request.

You're going to hear from a woman named Lisa Stone.

Ms. Stone was a bank branch manager of a Bank of America store in Nashville, Tennessee, which is where the Chrisleys were living at the time. Ms. Stone will tell you that on March 7th, one day after the IRS started asking for information about Julie Chrisley's bank accounts, Ms. Stone United States District Court

was working that day and Julie Chrisley marched into that Bank of America branch with Todd Chrisley's mother and demanded that her name be taken off of all of the family bank accounts for 7C's.

Now, the evidence will show that up until that day, up until the day after the IRS started asking questions about Julie Chrisley's accounts, always the 7C's bank account had been only in Julie Chrisley's name. She was the sole signer. Remember, they were keeping everything in Julie Chrisley's name to hide Todd Chrisley's money. But one day after the IRS started asking for information about Julie Chrisley's money, Julie Chrisley took her mother-in-law into Bank of America, removed her name from the company bank and replaced it with her mother-in-law, Elizabeth Faye Chrisley.

And that's not all. You're going to hear from Bank of America that in order to make that change, Bank of America needed some kind of proof to show what involvement Elizabeth Faye Chrisley had with 7C's if they were going to take Mrs. Chrisley off of the account and replace it with Todd's mother. Bank of America needed to understand why that was happening.

You're going to see that later that afternoon, Julie Chrisley e-mailed to Bank of America a corporate resolution from 7C's falsely stating that Todd Chrisley's mother, Elizabeth Faye Chrisley, was the sole owner of 7C's

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Productions. Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show, that was never true.

Ladies and gentlemen, that's still not all that happened the day after the IRS started asking questions. After Julie Chrisley and her mother-in-law went to Bank of America and made this change, that night you're going to see that Todd Chrisley e-mailed one of the companies that paid part of his income into 7C's and reported to them that the 7C's bank account had been compromised and he told them that they'd be providing new information about a different account where future funds should be sent into.

Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show that the only way that bank account had been compromised was that the IRS started asking questions about it because they were trying to find and collect the unpaid half million dollars in taxes.

And finally, the money doesn't lie. You're going to see that after this flurry of activity in early March 2017, yes, it's true that Todd and Julie Chrisley through Mr. Tarantino answered the questions asked by Ms. Carter and provided the bank statements that were requested. But what you'll hear from Ms. Carter is that she didn't tell you that the Chrisleys didn't tell her that they changed where their money was going. After the IRS request, Todd and Julie Chrisley started redirecting all of their income into accounts that were controlled by Todd Chrisley's mother. They did not United States District Court

tell the IRS about that.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you're going to see a lot of evidence about taxes in this case. And I want to be clear about something, about what all of the evidence is going to show. All along the goal of Todd and Julie Chrisley and Mr. Tarantino was to hide their money and avoid paying the half million dollar debt. Some of the evidence may not seem at first blush like that's what it was about, that this was the goal. But pay close attention because everything will point to this goal.

For instance, you're going to see e-mails where Mr. Tarantino or the Chrisleys were laying out reasons that they hadn't filed those tax returns for 2013 through 2016. But you're also going to see e-mails where Tarantino and the Chrisleys had prepared the returns and just hadn't filed them but were e-mailing them to banks and to a car dealership under the representation that they had been filed.

You're also going to see and hear that the Chrisleys were paying some taxes during this time. They were. They were making some payments on Julie Chrisley's 2009 debt, on the 2011 and 2012 debts. But if you pay close attention, you'll see there were reasons that they were making those payments. It was to get liens released on properties that the IRS had put a lien on. And the Chrisleys were ready to sell it or buy a new property. And they weren't able to do a United States District Court

transaction they wanted to do until they paid enough to get that lien released.

You're also going to see that those payments were made to clear Julie Chrisley's name with liability. They wanted to get rid of her small 2009 debt and that small '10, '11 and '12 debt. Because remember, the evidence will show the Chrisleys were keeping everything in Julie Chrisley's name to avoid paying Todd Chrisley's half million dollar debt.

The evidence will show that even when the Chrisleys were making those other tax payments, the goal was the same. It was to avoid paying the big enchilada, that half million dollar debt from 2009.

You're also going to hear that on February 2nd, 2018, the Chrisleys and Peter Tarantino were both served with a federal grand jury subpoena. That was the date, February 2nd, 2018, that they all found out they were under federal criminal investigation for tax evasion. And you're going to see that right after that, they tried to quickly cover their tracks.

Mr. Tarantino immediately filed those delinquent '13, '14, '15 and '16 returns. And the Chrisleys very quickly started making big payments on years of delinquent taxes. But, ladies and gentlemen, that was after they got caught. It was after they found out that they were under investigation.

You're going to hear a radio interview of Todd

Chrisley from about a year before the Chrisleys found out they

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were under investigation. The interview was in February 2017. And during that interview, Todd Chrisley publicly claimed that they paid close to a million dollars to the IRS in income taxes every year. But when he made that statement, the evidence will show that he hadn't even filed tax returns for the last four years and he hadn't paid a dime to the IRS for those four years either.

The evidence will show that the Chrisleys knew they owed the IRS a lot of delinquent taxes over many years and they hid their money to avoid paying them.

The final crime I want to cover this morning is obstruction of justice. Now, you've already seen this document here. This is that false corporate resolution that Julie Chrisley sent to Bank of America claiming that Todd Chrisley's mother owned 7C's. And the evidence will show that Julie Chrisley had sent this document so that they could move all their money from Todd and Julie Chrisley's name into Todd Chrisley's mother's name.

You're going to see a different version of this document. After February of 2018, after the Chrisleys found out that they were under investigation for tax evasion, Julie Chrisley took this document, struck out her mother-in-law's name and made some handwritten changes. She then submitted that document to a federal grand jury and claimed that on March 8th, the day after she had e-mailed the original United States District Court

document, that Todd Chrisley's mother, her mother-in-law, had hand walked in that changed document to Bank of America.

You're going to hear from Bank of America, that never happened. That document is a lie. It would have been directly against Bank of America policy to ever accept a document like that.

The evidence will show that Julie Chrisley submitted that hand changed false document trying to obstruct the grand jury's criminal investigation that's brought her here today as a criminal defendant.

Finally, I'm going to tell you briefly about the charges that each of the defendants are facing. You're going to see the indictment at the end of the trial. And as we've all heard at length yesterday, Judge Ross is going to give you instructions about the law. So for now I want to just briefly tell you the specific charges each person is facing.

First, Todd and Julie Chrisley are charged with bank fraud conspiracy. They're charged with having an illegal agreement with each other and with Mark Braddock to create and submit false documents to community banks to fraudulently obtain more than \$30 million in loans.

Todd and Julie Chrisley are also charged with bank fraud. Now, those charges are about the actual lies that they told to banks to get money during this scheme.

Julie Chrisley is charged with wire fraud for United States District Court

submitting those three scrapbooked bogus documents to real estate agents to get that fancy rental house in Los Angeles.

The Chrisleys and Tarantino are charged with conspiring to defraud the IRS. In other words, the three of them are charged with having an illegal agreement to try to evade the assessment and the payment and the collection of the Chrisleys' delinquent taxes.

Todd and Julie Chrisley are also charged with attempting to evade paying Todd Chrisley's half million dollar tax debt from the 2009 tax year.

Peter Tarantino is charged with filing those two false corporate returns from 7C's Productions where he falsely claimed that no money came in and no money came out of the company when the bank records that he had showed otherwise.

And finally, Julie Chrisley is charged with obstructing a grand jury investigation by submitting a sham document with a sham story to try to avoid prosecution and mislead the grand jury.

Members of the jury, you're going to see a lot of evidence in this case. I want you to keep in mind the two basic things that the evidence will show. This case is about fraud and tax evasion. On the fraud, you will see that the Chrisleys make up documents whenever they want to get whatever they want, whether it's loans, a fancy rental house, a secret bank account, or even to try to avoid prosecution.

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And on the tax evasion, the evidence will show beyond a reasonable doubt that all three defendants were trying to hide money from the IRS to avoid paying the Chrisleys' half million dollar tax debt.

After you've seen and heard all of the evidence, my colleague, Mr. Krepp, will have an opportunity to stand up and talk with you again today. And when he does, he's going to ask you to return the only verdict that's consistent with all of the evidence that you're going to see in this case -- Todd Chrisley, Julie Chrisley and Peter Tarantino are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Thank you so much.

Ladies and gentlemen, before we proceed with the first defense argument, I'm going to give you just a five-minute stretch break. Remember, it's really important to stay alert and awake. And if there's anything we can assist you with, water, coffee, let us know, but you need to stay awake during the trial.

Thank you so much. Five minutes. We're in recess. (The jury exited the courtroom at 10:55 a.m. and a

recess was taken at.)

THE COURT: All right. Let's go ahead and get them in, please.

(The jury entered the courtroom at 11:02 a.m., after
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which the following proceedings were had.)

THE COURT: Once you find your place, unless you're waiting for someone to cross in front of you, you're free to sit. We're standing out of deference to you.

All right. The jury is seated.

Everyone else may be seated.

Mr. Morris, are you ready to proceed with opening statements, sir?

MR. MORRIS: I am your, Honor. Thank you.

May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. MORRIS: From the very first moment that Mark Braddock met Todd Chrisley, he was obsessed with Todd. He wanted to be around him. He wanted to be him. He befriended Todd. He gained Todd's confidence and trust. He worked his way into Todd's life and into his business. He got keys to Todd's house so he could come and go when he wanted to. He bought one of Todd's houses so he could live like Todd. He bought Todd's car so he could drive a car like Todd. He took some of Todd's furniture so he could sit in the very chair that Todd sat in.

He took control of Todd's business. He paid Todd's bills. He learned how to sign and forge Todd's signatures and he did forge Todd's signatures on many, many, many documents.

He impersonated Todd on the telephone. He got all of
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Todd's passwords so he could work in Todd's e-mails sending e-mails as Todd and receiving e-mails as Todd.

He took over being Todd Chrisley. Now, how did that happen? And why? Well, let's start at the beginning.

Todd Chrisley grew up with very little. Never went to college. Never finished high school. He obtained a GED.

In his early adult life, he worked in a textile mill in Clemson, South Carolina, one of those huge machines where you stand there feeding yarn into the machine that's weaving. Along the way, he got the opportunity to buy a beat up old house, which he fixed up, decorated and sold for a little bit of profit. He said, this is a lot better than running a machine. And he bought another house. And he fixed it up and he decorated it and he sold it. And he made a good deal of profit each time. What he lacked in education, he made up for in hard work and instincts.

His business grew and he was doing well. But his formula stayed the same, no matter how big his business grew. He would pay cash for a house. He would use the money he had to fix it up. He would decorate it. He would sell it, take the cash and buy another.

Eventually Todd and the family moved to Atlanta,

Georgia. And he soon met Mark Braddock, of all places, at a

PTA function at his children's elementary school. Now,

Braddock is college educated, very impressive. Got a computer

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software degree. He knows his way around computers and IT.

Todd was starting a new business helping companies take foreclosed homes, fix them up and sell them, bigger than he'd ever had the opportunity to do on his own. But he didn't know how to handle something that large. Braddock said, that's my specialty, I know how to set up a whole platform to be doing that for you, I will do it. So he offers to Todd, let me do the support, that Todd doesn't know how to do.

So they start this business. Now, it's still the real estate business, but it's operating in a way that Todd Chrisley was not familiar with and had never done before. So Braddock took charge. He took charge and was largely responsible for everything.

The evidence will be that Todd Chrisley hardly ever even came into the office except to say hello or have lunch with somebody. He was out decorating houses, fixing up houses and flipping houses, not in the office running the business. And this was a business that you heard a moment ago called Executive Asset Management. And it did well. It did well.

The only mistake that Todd made at that time -- I
think he would admit to you. -- was his main mistake, that he
wasn't there. He didn't come to the business and run it. His
mistake was in letting Braddock handle everything, both his
business and his personal finances. And Braddock worked his
way into handling all of that. He worked his way into
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becoming an owner of the business called Chrisley Asset

Management with Todd when that began in 2008. He ran

Executive Asset Management from 2003 to 2006, then he started with CAM, Chrisley Asset Management, with Todd in 2008. He totally ran the business, he'll tell you that, without Todd, but in Todd's name.

Braddock handled all of the money. Braddock handled all of the bank accounts. Braddock filled out all of the loan applications. He supplied all of the back-up documents that banks asked for. He created false documents and sent them to the bank. And he personally made millions of dollars doing it.

Now, all the while, while he's handling all of this and Todd is nowhere around, he is lying to Todd about, first, Todd's personal finances, and second, the business finances. He tells other employees at CAM, lie to Todd about money coming in, lie to Todd about bills being paid. He lies to Todd and says, oh, bills, are paid, but they're not. He tells other people, lie to Todd and tell him bills have been paid, but they have not.

The biggest bill, when Todd's 2009 tax return was filed in October of 2010 and he initially believed he owed \$700,000 in taxes, Braddock was supposed to send a check with his return for \$250,000 to the IRS. Now, Todd is in California and Braddock is in the office handling everything. United States District Court

And Braddock tells him, we sent \$250,000. And Todd says, are 2 you sure? He says, oh, yeah, we sent it. Got a copy of the 3 check if you need to see it. It cleared. Well, unbeknownst to Todd, no such check was actually sent by Braddock. 4 5 Braddock lied. But Todd assumed it had been sent. naturally he's \$250,000 behind before he even starts and knows about it. 7

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Chrisley Asset Management had as its major customer Fannie Mae. Fannie Mae would take foreclosed houses, houses that people lost because the market was so bad at this point in time, that they would take them, find somebody to fix them up and then a real estate agent to sell them, give the money to Fannie Mae. And Fannie Mae was their biggest customer. And Braddock, not Todd Chrisley, lied to Fannie Mae about how CAM, Chrisley Asset Management, was doing. presented employees to people from Fannie Mae who came to visit as employees of CAM when they weren't. He just wanted it to look bigger than it was, lying to Fannie Mae.

He stole money from Todd and CAM to pay mortgages on his own house. And toward the end, he opened a new secret CAM bank account without telling Todd so that he could divert money from the CAM account to another account that he controlled. And to do that, he had to lie to Fannie Mae. не impersonated Todd. He sent them e-mails from Todd Chrisley saying change this. He sent them, Braddock sent them, not United States District Court

Todd. And he finally started a new business to compete with CAM behind Todd's back.

The evidence will be that he regularly used Todd

Chrisley's e-mail account to impersonate Todd and created

e-mails to make it seem that Todd was sending e-mails or that

he was pretending to be Todd.

Now, how could all of this happen? The Government says, Todd Chrisley knew everything that was going on. He was there every day. The evidence will be that he wasn't there every day. The evidence will be that he had no actual role in CAM. Everything was controlled by Braddock. The witnesses will tell you that.

The evidence will be that during this period of time when Braddock is manipulating these banks and falsifying records, that he will admit he falsified, Todd was dealing with the sickness and death of his father, his oldest son had a significant addiction and a problem that needed the attention of his parents, and he was available for his son. His daughter Lindsie, his eldest daughter, had some serious psychiatric problems and could not be alone. And Todd stayed with her 24/7 to make sure that she was safe. And during six months of this period when Braddock was falsifying documents, Todd Chrisley was living in California. Couldn't possibly have been in the office knowing what was going on.

So what happens in July of 2012? CAM employees tell
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Todd what Braddock has been doing. And he finds out for the first time about all the cheating that Braddock has done, all the signatures of Todd that Braddock has forged, all the e-mails that he has sent as Todd, and Todd fires him.

Braddock is caught. He is fired. Todd is outraged. Says to him, you are going to jail for what you have done. Julie sues him for stealing money from them and for other crimes.

In the summer of 2012, as this is happening,
Braddock, who is now rejected and scared, sought protection
and revenge. He immediately, after he is fired and accused of
committing crimes and sued, runs to the federal government and
says, I know about big time bank fraud. I want to tell you
about big time bank fraud committed by Todd Chrisley. Todd
Chrisley is behind all of this bank fraud that has occurred.
But before I tell you, I want to make sure that I am
protected.

So he meets with the federal government and he gets himself immunity from prosecution for anything. "Immunity" is a fancy word for a get out of jail free pass. And once he gets his free pass, he confesses to all of his crimes. He tells the federal government, prosecutors, FBI agents, yep, I forged documents, yes, I lied to banks, yes, I created false financial statements for Todd and for CAM. I did that. But, but, he blames Todd and Julie. To save himself, he says, Todd told me to do this. Todd knew what I was doing. I did it all United States District Court

for Todd. I got nothing. I got nothing. All lies.

But in 2012, the feds didn't charge Todd or Julie, so he ran to the State of Georgia Department of Revenue and he said, Todd and Julie have been cheating you, State of Georgia, out of taxes. And he got them to begin investigating Todd and Julie Chrisley. But no criminal charges, so he ran back to the feds and he got yet another immunity promise guaranteeing no charges against him. All he has to do is talk about and blame Todd and Julie.

And he accomplished his goals. Remember, first goal, self-protection. He avoided total responsibility for all of the crimes that he had committed and admitted committing. He got the civil case against him by Julie dismissed. And he got his revenge because he got Todd and Julie criminally prosecuted.

What I tell you will be borne out by the evidence.

You will see and hear and conclude that Mark Braddock was

computer savvy; that he had access to Todd Chrisley's e-mails;

that witnesses saw him in his office with two computer

screens, one with his e-mails on it, the second with Todd's

e-mails on it; and they saw him create an e-mail from Mark

Braddock, send it to Todd Chrisley and then answer it as Todd

Chrisley.

The evidence will show that experts who analyzed Todd's e-mails found evidence that his computer had been United States District Court

remotely entered, that is, not by him but by somebody somewhere else inside his computer e-mails.

There will be evidence even from Braddock himself, who admits that he impersonated Todd and that he created false documents and that he signed Todd's name to those documents.

And the evidence will be that Braddock got money from each and every one of the loans that Braddock handled.

Did Todd talk to bankers and say, I'd like to borrow money? Yes, he did. Yes, he did. And the banker would say, we're going to need information. Todd would say, Mark Braddock will take care of that. And Todd believed Mark Braddock would take care of that and had no reason to believe that Mark Braddock would lie or cheat.

Mark Braddock sold his lies to the Government. And he'll try and sell them to you. Don't buy them. Listen carefully to what he says. And as you listen, ask yourself two questions. First, why is he here? Second, what's in it for him? And the answers to these questions will be very clear. And it will be clear that you cannot believe or rely on what Mark Braddock says. It will be clear that any bank that was given false information got it from Mark Braddock. And the only person who says otherwise is Mark Braddock, the same person who claims to be Todd Chrisley. You're going to see examples of it, but I want to give you two right now.

Mark Braddock took advantage of the BP oil spill that
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occurred and the damage it did to the ocean in Florida.

Braddock had a house there. Braddock filed false claims for himself and for Todd and for Julie saying: Oh, we couldn't rent our houses because the beach was nasty from the oil. We lost a ton of money. And he did it without Todd's knowledge, he did it without Julie's knowledge. He got on the phone and talked to the BP oil claims folks claiming he was Todd

Chrisley.

Would you play the first audio.

(An audio recording is played.)

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

Would you play the second one.

I don't want you to think that's a mistake when he says I'm Michael Chrisley. Here comes the second conversation later.

(An audio recording is played.)

MR. MORRIS: Thank you.

Michael Chrisley, the voice you just heard both times, is Mark Braddock. The only person who committed these crimes is Mark Braddock. The only person who says otherwise is Mark Braddock. The person who is truly guilty of bank fraud is Mark Braddock.

Now, let's talk for a few minutes about the tax charges in this case. Until 2003 in the beginning of Executive Asset Management, Todd Chrisley had not done
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anything very complicated in business. As I told you, the evidence will show that up until that time he would buy a house, fix it up, decorate it, sell it for a small profit, and buy another one.

when it came -- when the opportunity came to enlarge that and handle a bunch of houses at one time, he took that opportunity. But as we discussed a moment ago, he didn't have the bandwidth to handle something like that, so he hired Mark Braddock. That's where Braddock came into the picture and that's where Braddock started running the business and taking charge. Well, the business went well. And in 2004, Todd sold Executive Asset Management for \$8 million. He was to receive \$4 million in 2005 and \$4 million in 2008. And he received it. He did.

Now, before this time, he had never had that kind of money, ever. And he really wasn't qualified to handle it. As a result he made some very poor investments. And this was just before the real estate market came crashing down in 2008 and 2009.

But he was lucky enough after CAM to be contacted by
Fannie Mae to see if he would handle foreclosed homes for
Fannie Mae. That was the beginning of Chrisley Asset
Management. And who came and said I can run Chrisley Asset
Management for you? Yes, Mark Braddock. Mark Braddock ran
Chrisley Asset Management. Todd was never there, not present.
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Came in and out casually. Everything was handled by Mark Braddock.

well, it's now 2009 and tax returns are due at the end of the year. An extension is obtained. So the tax return is due in the fall of 2010. And Todd dutifully files his 2009 tax return in September 2010. And I agree with the Government, the evidence shows that Todd and Julie filed married but separate. And they did that on the advice of an accountant, Mr. George Grimsley. And he will tell you, look, when I have taxpayers who are husband and wife, I look at the best way for them to file. Sometimes it's better for them to file married jointly. Sometimes it's better for them to file married separate. I make a recommendation.

In this case, Todd Chrisley consulted with an accountant. The accountant made a recommendation. Todd Chrisley relied on the recommendation. The money was dutifully reported. The return was timely filed. He did not have \$701,000 to pay to the IRS at that time. He didn't have it. He suffered such losses that he didn't have it.

But he believed that \$250,000 was being sent with his return from the office to at least pay some of that. And he was told that by Mark Braddock. And he double checked with Mark Braddock's assistant, who Mark had told, tell him it was paid. But it wasn't paid. Later that return is amended by the original accountant. And the \$700,000 is now 400 and United States District Court

something. The Government says it's 500,000. It's under 500,000, but close enough. But it's less than it was. Again, Todd thinks 250 of it has already been paid. He doesn't find out until 2012 that Braddock had lied to him about the \$250,000 payment. So he is way behind in his taxes.

He files his 2010 tax return jointly with Julie. And they don't owe any taxes because of investment losses that they've suffered from all of the bad investments that Todd had made, the economy had tanked, the bottom fell out of the real estate market. He doesn't have much income.

Come 2012, in fact, Todd is bankrupt. His investments have gone very poorly. He goes to a lawyer and says, what do I do? The lawyer said, I would advise you to file bankruptcy. And he does. Unfortunately, after Todd finds out about Braddock and Fannie Mae finds out about Braddock, CAM loses Fannie Mae as a client, their biggest client. So in 2013 April, CAM had to file bankruptcy.

So the 2012 return is filed. Todd and Julie owe \$24,000. Todd has no job. He can't pay the \$24,000. What money he does have is in the hands of the bankruptcy court, because he's in bankruptcy.

2013, out of the blue, Todd and Julie get the opportunity to audition for a reality show, Chrisley Knows

Best, an outrageous, somewhat comical, bigger than life persona Todd Chrisley and his unpredictable family. And they

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audition for it. It's called a sizzle reel. And the network
loves it. They think these folks are outrageous and funny.

And it's a, quote, reality show, end quote, which means a
bunch of it is scripted and a bunch of it is made up. Some of
it is real. Some of it is not.

You are going to see, I think, a piece where Todd says, I spent \$300,000 on my clothing in my closet here. He's got a big closet. He was in bankruptcy at the time. He didn't spend \$300,000 on his clothes. When the Government says, in 2017 Todd Chrisley went on the radio and said I pay a million dollars a year in taxes, was that true? No. It's all part of the sizzle. It's all part of the show. It's all part of the act.

But underneath, underneath the sizzle, there is truth. Underneath there is a real family. They're close. They look out for each other. They help each other. Todd and Julie Chrisley are parents who have high expectations for their kids. And when things don't go well, they try everything they can to support those kids. They have serious problems like every family and they face those problems as a family and they handle them as a family.

Now, the Government says 7C's was set up to hide money. When the network said we'd like to do a show, they send a contract and they say, and this is what we'll pay you. The first year wasn't that much, but it got more and United States District Court

more. But they said, in order to pay you, you have to set up a corporation. We don't pay individuals. We need you to set up a corporation. So Todd and Julie go to a lawyer and an accountant and say, what do we do? And they say, well, you set up a corporation. So they set up a corporation, 7C's Production.

Now, the Government says, well, that was to hide income. Yeah. That's a real hidden name, 7C's. The seven Chrisleys -- Todd, Julie, Lindsie, Savannah, Kyle, Chase and Grayson, the Chrisley family, the 7C's.

Well, the network pays the money to 7C's, just as it insisted that it wanted to do. 7C's was set up by a lawyer. The ownership of 7C's was discussed. And the lawyer recommended Julie should be the owner. After all, Todd is still in bankruptcy. He can't even have a bank account. He doesn't even have a checking account. He's in bankruptcy.

So 7C's is set up. Around this time, Todd and Julie are introduced to Peter Tarantino. Very nice fellow. They like him. And their former accountant is in Florida. They have parted ways with him. So they hire Peter Tarantino. And he begins to try and organize their personal and business information for their 2013 and '14 tax returns. And it's complicated. It's complicated because there was EAM, there was CAM, there's 7C's Productions.

And one of the problems is that both Todd and CAM are
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in bankruptcy and the bankruptcy court has all of the financial records that are needed to prepare tax returns. So it's complicated. They need information that they try to get. Chrisleys try to get it. Mr. Tarantino tries to get it.

Mr. Tarantino reaches out to the IRS to get the exact amounts that Todd and Julie owe in back taxes. Can you tell me what is it they owe? We want to work on this. At the same time he's trying to organize documents for the 2013, 2014 and later the 2015 tax returns so he can prepare tax returns for the Chrisleys.

Now, the evidence will be that there was no terrible urgency for 2014 and '15 because the Chrisleys had had such massive losses and bankruptcy that they didn't think they were going to owe any taxes for 2013, '14 and '15. So it really wasn't a priority. Maybe it should have been, but it wasn't.

But all through 2014, '15 and '16, you're going to see evidence that Todd and Julie regularly, consistently e-mailed Mr. Tarantino and talked to Mr. Tarantino about getting their tax returns finished and filed. And it's a struggle because it's complicated. And Mr. Tarantino e-mails back sometimes and says, I just don't have all the information yet. You got to help me get this information.

Several times Mr. Tarantino prepares what he believes to be final drafts of the '13, '14, '15 returns, only to be told by Todd, wait a minute, these don't look right, you are United States District Court

missing information. So the returns are not completed yet.

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Now, even though the returns are not filed timely in '13, '14 and '15, Mr. Tarantino does apply for extensions.

And even though they're not filed when they should have been, some tax payments are indeed made by the Chrisleys. There's a \$55,000 tax payment made. There's a \$36,000 tax payment made.

There's a \$95,000 tax payment made. There's a \$21,000 tax payment made.

In 2016 the Chrisleys discuss, we've got a warehouse full of all this furniture from houses I've decorated and sold and things we've accumulated, a huge warehouse with seven houses full of furniture. Can we have this appraised and auction it off and take the money and pay the IRS, and what's not bought from the auction, we can donate to a charity and get a tax deduction, and thereby reduce our taxes by paying some and getting a deduction for what we donate? Answer: That's, yes, they can. And they began to do that and hired an appraiser, put the stuff in a warehouse and were ready to do it until the Georgia Department of Revenue, who, remember, were contacted by Mark Braddock, come and put a lien on the furniture and seize it and prevent the Chrisleys from selling it or donating it. So the plan to raise \$300,000 either by auction and money to the IRS or tax deduction for donating it doesn't happen. They're prevented from doing it.

It's now 2017. Mr. Tarantino is still working on the United States District Court

tax returns. He completes in the fall of 2017 -- by the way, IRS is not -- criminal folks have not visited him. He's working on the tax returns in the fall of 2017 and he sends them to Todd and Julie -- '13, '14, '15. And they look at the drafts. And Todd immediately, immediately contacts Mr. Tarantino and says, these are not correct. You have not included a significant loss of over a million dollars that I paid coming out of this bankruptcy thing that I had to pay. You should have included that. And Mr. Tarantino says, well, I'm not sure I understand it, but I'll look at it. I'll look at it.

So he's looking at it. And the IRS agents come to visit Mr. Tarantino. And what does he tell them? He tells them, I'm still working on the returns, I'm still working on them. He ultimately does finish the 2013, 2014, 2015 returns and they're filed. They have to be amended because they still weren't correct. But once they are amended, once they're filed, guess what. The evidence shows, in 2013 Todd and Julie Chrisley owed no taxes, just as they thought. In 2014, Todd and Julie Chrisley owed no taxes, just as they thought. In 2015, they owed \$108,000 jointly, but it had already been paid by the time the amended return was filed.

There was no conspiracy to evade taxes. There was no conspiracy to defraud the United States. It is not a crime to operate as a corporation, especially when the production

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company says you've got to operate as a corporation.

These folks are not charged with filing -- just filing their return late. They're not just charged with being slow paying their taxes. They are charged with conspiring and acting with the intent to willfully and intentionally violate the law. But there was no intent to evade. Todd Chrisley and Julie Chrisley followed the advice of their accountants. They followed the advice of their lawyers.

The evidence will even show that when Todd Chrisley was contemplating the need to go into bankruptcy in 2012, he discussed with his lawyer the opportunity to have his 2009 \$500,000 tax debt wiped out, wiped out, fully discharged in bankruptcy. And he chose not to do so, but to work on paying it off as he could after the bankruptcy was over.

Now, could he have been more attentive? Yes. Could he have worked faster? Yes. Could he have done better? Yes. But those things aren't crimes. The evidence will show clear and persistent efforts and intent to straighten out what was owed, to get what was owed paid, and to get the returns filed.

Folks, Todd Chrisley comes into this not guilty. He pleads not guilty. By his plea of not guilty, he says, I may have done a lot of things wrong, but I didn't commit bank fraud and I didn't intentionally try to cheat and evade the United States Government and the IRS.

He has with him the presumption of innocence.

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Although indicted -- and that's a nasty word. Although indicted, he is a thoroughly innocent man. Unless and until the Government proves to your satisfaction, with evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, to the contrary, that presumption of innocence stays with him. The Government must satisfy that burden. It must satisfy it to your satisfaction.

I trust that when you consider the evidence in this case and the lack of evidence and the credibility or lack of credibility of the witnesses the Government must rely on, you will conclude that the Government has not carried that burden. And the only just verdict you can render for Todd Chrisley is not guilty of all charges.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to keep taking breaks between the attorneys because I want you to be refreshed and hear their opening statement. So again, a five-minute break.

Just to let you know, our lunch break will be a little later than normal today. It will be about 12:45 or 12:50, again, because I do want to push through and have all of the opening statements without separating them by lunch. But I do like to take a quick stretch and refresher break between each one. So about five to seven minutes. Thank you so much.

(The jury exited the courtroom at 11:44 a.m. and a United States District Court

recess was taken, after which the jury entered the courtroom 1 2 at 11:51 a.m.) 3 THE COURT: The jury is seated. Everyone else may be seated. 4 5 Mr. Friedberg, are you ready to do opening, sir? I am, your Honor. Thank you. 6 MR. FRIEDBERG: 7 THE COURT: All right. You may proceed. 8 MR. FRIEDBERG: Good morning. It's still morning. 9 May it please the Court --10 THE COURT: Yes, sir. MR. FRIEDBERG: -- opposing counsel, co-defense 11 12 counsel, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. 13 If I may formally introduce myself and my client. I'm Steve Friedberg, and I have the privilege of representing 14 15 one of the matriarchs of the Chrisley family, Julie Chrisley. 16 And, of course, the other matriarch is someone you've heard 17 the name, Elizabeth Faye Chrisley. Julie is, of course, the 18 wife to Todd and the mother to Chase, the mother to Savannah, 19 the mother to Grayson, and she also has become a mother to 20 their grandchild, Chloe, who also appears on the show on a fairly regular basis. 21 22 And the reason that occurred is because you heard that the elder son of Mr. Chrisley had some addiction 23 24 problems. And the Court in its best interest -- excuse me, 25 determined that it was in the best interest of the minor

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child, Chloe, to reside and live with a loving family. And therefore, Chloe is now one of the members of their family. So she's now the mother to five.

You also have heard the names I believe at least
Lindsie, but also the gentleman who is the elder son. His
name is Kyle. He did have some addiction problems. And he is
doing very, very well now. But they are the biological
children of Todd not of Julie at this stage -- I'm getting
ready to tell you something different, though, regarding
Lindsie -- and that they're from his former marriage.

But as I said a minute ago, one of the happiest days and best days in Julie's life was when Lindsie approached Julie and asked Julie to be her mom. Needless to say, Julie loved it and they initiated immediately adoption proceedings to adopt Lindsie. And Julie -- excuse me. And Lindsie became the legitimate child and the natural child by adoption of Julie in 2010.

Now, by way of background, Julie Marie Hughes was born on January 12th, 1973, and grew up in Seneca, South Carolina, with her parents and younger brother.

Unfortunately, her younger brother passed away in 2002.

Julie has a high school education; but she actually began working when she was 12 years old when she was working with her grandmother to clean offices in corporate offices in buildings. Julie has worked ever since.

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Julie and Todd met and fell in love and they got married in 1996 and began their lives together raising a family. Julie and Todd, of course, welcomed Chase, welcomed Savannah, and then had the privilege of having another child later in life, Grayson, who happened to turn 16 yesterday. And he is not here today.

Julie got into real estate by doing what Todd was doing as well, and that is, they were renovating older houses that they lived in and then selling them. And eventually she began working outside the home selling real estate while still being a housewife, cooking all of their meals, and still being a mother to all five children. Now Julie combines her role on Chrisley Knows Best with her favorite roles as wife, daughter-in-law and mother to their five children.

In March of 2012, Julie was diagnosed with breast cancer, and after several months of chemotherapy underwent a double mastectomy and radical hysterectomy in January of 2003 -- excuse me, '13. I'm sorry. This was a very low point in their lives, as Julie was prescribed very, very strong medications, from which she suffered the side effects of muscle aches and also there was significant memory loss. But as a real survivor would do, as we say in the military, she carried on as if nothing at all had changed her life.

unaware of this. But since I have known you for approximately ten years, had the privilege and pleasure of knowing you for ten years, you have no idea what I call you at my house. I call you Elmer.

And the reason I call her Elmer is because she is the glue that holds the entire Chrisley crew together. Julie somehow maintains a positive attitude through all the trials and tribulations she has faced over the years. And the one thing, the one thing that remains constant in Julie's life, is her love of her family, which is reflected in everything she does.

Now, for those of you who are old enough to remember Paul Harvey, he used to always say, "now for the rest of the story."

Everybody see my hands or think you see my hands?

What I submit you see is really just my palms. The other side of my hands (indicating). I have two sides. And just like my hands, this case has two sides. And you've already heard from Mr. Morris on behalf of Todd Chrisley.

And as the Court has previously instructed you,

opening statements -- and I think this is very important. -
they are not evidence. What I say, what Ms. Peters has said,

what Mr. Morris has said, is not evidence. And as I -- as you

all heard the judge instruct you, evidence consists of sworn

testimony, any exhibits that have been properly tendered and

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accepted into evidence, as well as stipulations that have been agreed upon by all counsel.

The Government would have you believe that Julie Chrisley is guilty of bank fraud, wire fraud, obstruction and tax evasion. At this time, I will briefly address these charges, which will be elaborated much more openly during the entire course of this trial.

Let's start in the same order. Bank fraud. The first six counts of the indictment basically deal with bank fraud. All of the allegations of bank fraud are based on the allegations of the unindicted coconspirator, Mark Braddock, all of which allegedly occurred during Mr. Braddock's employment at Chrisley Asset Management.

As you heard from Mr. Morris, complete immunity, Braddock received complete immunity from the prosecution in exchange for his testimony. But what did the Government get? I submit to you, that will come forward from the evidence. The Government gets a prosecution parrot, a prosecution parrot, that will say that he committed the same crimes that he's accusing the Chrisleys of committing and -- but at the direction of Julie Chrisley. And in several -- excuse me, at the direction of Todd Chrisley.

And in several of the statements he has made to law enforcement officers, he says, and I believe, not that I know, I believe that Julie was aware of what was going on and United States District Court

therefore was complicit. What you didn't hear, but will hear from the evidence, is that Julie Chrisley never, I mean never, dealt with any banker or loan officer on any of these alleged transactions. In fact, all of these alleged fraudulent transactions allegedly occurred while Mark Braddock was at CAM, which is Chrisley Asset Management.

But the evidence will show that like Todd, Julie was rarely, rarely ever at the offices of Chrisley Asset

Management. And in fact, to illustrate this, she was never given a key fob, she was never given a parking space.

Now, I realize that the Government has basically alluded to the fact that Mark Braddock doesn't come in with clean hands. The evidence will represent that as early as 2013 to 2014 -- and I'm going to be a little redundant on this. -- the year or so after Mark Braddock was terminated from his employment at CAM, he and his attorney approached the United States Attorney's Office and brought up these same allegations, 2013, 2014, which were investigated by a different Assistant U.S. attorney, and no charges were brought at that time.

Fast-forward to 2018, 2019. And you heard what

Mr. Morris said in terms of Mr. Braddock going to the Georgia

Department of Revenue and then back to the federal government.

And Mr. Braddock is back. What is he back with now? He's

back with spoof e-mails and his assuming other individuals'

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identities without their consent or knowledge through fraud and scheming. Examples of this fraud and scheming, many examples of this fraud and scheming will be elaborated upon during the course of this trial, inclusive of all the inconsistent lies that Mr. Braddock alleged to various members of the prosecution team, as well as the inconsistent testimony he gave under oath in depositions when he was sued and when other civil matters were coming up against Mark Braddock.

Mark Braddock got the deal of a lifetime. And the Government is now asking each of you, each of you, to believe him now, a man who has told many different statements, depending on who he was talking to, and has lied under oath. So when he's under oath before you, how do you know when to believe him? Does a leopard change his spots?

Let's go to wire fraud. The Government is alleging that Julie sent a false credit report and false financial documentation to secure a lease on a home in California. One of Mark Braddock's former allies at CAM before he was terminated and before all was made known to both Julie and Todd that had been going on behind their backs, he had an ally by the name of Donna Cash, who worked basically for Mark Braddock.

And after Mark Braddock was terminated sometime
later, she came back to the Chrisleys and began working for
the Chrisleys, admitting what she had done. And you will hear
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that it was Donna Cash, not Julie Chrisley, who will testify and explain what she did in submitting this information, without Julie's knowledge. And that's the main thing. Julie had no idea that any of this was going on, nor was there any need for it to go on. Because, quite candidly, there will be evidence that the network itself would have provided reimbursement to the Chrisleys for any work related expenses. So it doesn't make really any sense.

But let's get to the obstruction charge. It involves the grand jury subpoena that was sent to 7C's requesting submission of various documents. It is true that on or about March 6th, 2017, Julie learned that the IRS was contacting their accountant, Peter Tarantino, regarding submission of bank statements and other financial documents.

The Government would have you believe that Julie with criminal intent went the very next day to the Bank of America in Nashville, Tennessee, and presented a corporate resolution changing ownership of 7C's to Elizabeth Faye Chrisley. And there is no dispute that that occurred. Absolutely no excuse. -- excuse me. Absolutely it occurred. Excuse me.

But the purpose, the purpose that they thought they
were doing was to add Elizabeth Faye Chrisley, affectionately
known as Nanny Chrisley, to become a signatory in order to
sign checks for her so that the contractors and subcontractors
who were working on the home that the Chrisleys now live in
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could be paid while the Chrisleys were living and working in California.

You will hear sworn testimony from Bill Abbott, who assisted Julie during this time period. And he was asked to prepare a corporate resolution adding Faye as a signatory.

Mr. Abbott you will hear went online, found a template for a corporate resolution to accomplish that occurring, but he made a huge mistake. Later that evening when Julie got home and upon learning of the mistake, the very next day Julie Chrisley crossed out Faye Chrisley as the owner and changed it back the way it was and took the corrected copy to the bank the very next day on March 8th, 2017.

And there will be a witness who will say, not only did she do this, but obviously her intent was to change just the signatory because they had gone to the bank before March 7th. It was a few days before March 7th. And this is a government witness who will tell you this.

And the other thing that is so important is that
Julie was always treated as the owner not Nanny Faye. You
will see e-mails and you will hear recordings of her
conversations with bankers and everything else trying to clear
this up. And they're communicating with whom? They're
communicating with Julie Chrisley, not Nanny Faye Chrisley.

Now, a copy was originally made for Julie by Bill Abbott. As it turned out, Julie apparently had left this

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corporate resolution -- and this is where the alleged obstruction comes. -- in the trunk of her car.

She cooks every meal. Believe it or not, she does.

She's an outstanding cook. And she had a helper at the house that day when she came back from the grocery store. His name is Chad Bryant. And you will hear from him personally. Chad offered to help bring the groceries out of the trunk. He goes in, he brings all the groceries. He brings them in the kitchen. Brings them all in the kitchen.

As she's unloading the groceries, she sees this plastic bag that definitely has crumped up papers, like it's a trash bag. And inside she finds the corporate resolution. What does she do? Does she try to hide it? No. What she tries to do is do the right thing. She calls our investigator, Bill Salinski. And what does Bill tell her? Send it to me immediately, which she does. And then both Mr. Morris and I review it and really determine that this would be responsive to that same grand jury subpoena. So what do we do? We turn it over to the Government.

So what the Government calls it, "obstruction", we call it "an honest mistake". She didn't do anything to conceal that with criminal intent. And as soon as she found it, she turned it over.

In addition, what's interesting too is that you will hear from Nanny Faye. She went to the bank on March the 7th

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with Julie, and she was there. And what was -- what will she tell you? She will tell you she knew nothing about 7C's.

This was purely for her to become a signatory. And it's also corroborated by Lindsie, who you will hear from, because guess what? Lindsie was at the house when the corporate resolution was found. And it had been discussed, let's go right back to the bank the very next day -- that same day, excuse me, when it was discovered.

And Lindsie had to go to the bank to make deposits. And she has those deposit slips that will show you, at the time that Julie and Faye were at the bank, so was Lindsie. And everybody knew it was to make Faye the signatory. Why? Because Julie and Todd were going to live and work in California for approximately six months.

Julie Chrisley had had no intent to obstruct the grand jury.

Julie Chrisley is also an alleged coconspirator in the tax evasion count in the indictment. You-all will hear and see a plethora of e-mails reflecting their efforts to pay their taxes. They're going among a lot of people, but mainly between Julie and Peter Tarantino. And you will see all of these e-mails, which would truthfully be reflecting their intent to pay the taxes.

And Mr. Morris has already indicated to you that prior to the seizure by GDOR of all of the furniture that was

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in this warehouse, which had been appraised, it was appraised solely for the purpose -- and you've already heard this. I apologize for being a little redundant, but I find it very important -- that even one of the government employees stated, this was done -- it was her understanding that it was done with the intention to apply it to taxes, which they couldn't do.

Please, I urge you, do not make up your mind until you have heard all of the evidence, until you have had a chance to be instructed as to the applicable law to apply to the facts by Judge Ross, and until you have had an opportunity to sit down and work with your fellow jurors and use the collective wisdom of the jury to get an understanding if you have any, any conflicts so that you can deliberate.

Julie is grateful for this day, as she has been anxiously awaiting for a few years for the whole truth to come out so that a jury of 12, just like yourselves, could end this nightmare with a verdict that speaks the truth, a verdict of not guilty.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Griffin, are you ready to go since that one was shorter or would you like a five-minute break?

MR. GRIFFIN: I'm ready to go, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. You may proceed, sir.
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MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you. 1 2 THE COURT: Thank you. 3 MR. GRIFFIN: This is how it's going to go. 4 always last. I'm just last. 5 Let me reintroduce myself. My name is Danny Griffin. 6 I represent, along with Jack Van Why, Peter Tarantino. 7 Peter, if you could stand, please. The evidence will show this: There was no conspiracy 8 among Peter Tarantino, Julie Chrisley and Todd Chrisley. 9 10 There was no illegal agreement. There was no conspiracy. 11 They didn't have an agreement to not file tax returns. There 12 was no conspiratorial agreement to not pay the Chrisley's past 13 tax debt. Those debts, by the way, were in place long before Peter Tarantino was even on the scene. 14 15 The evidence will also show this: The corporate tax returns that Peter Tarantino filed in 2016 and 2017 are not a 16 17 crime. Peter acted in good faith with a clear conscience. 18 And that is a complete defense to those charges. 19 Now, as you could probably tell already, Peter is a 20 bit player in this drama. There's going to be days, maybe a 21 week, where you don't even hear his name. And that's because 22 he's not charged in the bank fraud, he's not charged with wire fraud, he's not charged with obstruction. He's got three 23

Also, the conspiracy to defraud the IRS is -- the
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charges against him.

indictment says it started in 2010; but the Government will tell you during this trial, it does not claim that Peter entered into the conspiracy until February of 2016. That claim is not going to be supported by the evidence. Peter did not enter into any kind of a conspiracy then.

But let me tell you a little bit about Peter. He grew up in New York. He went to Pace University. He went there for a year. He wasn't that great of a student. It was full-time. Being a student was not his cup of tea, so he took a job at the sanitation department and finished out his college career going to night school. When he finally graduated from night school, Peter took the CPA exam in 1985. Did he pass it the first time? No. No. It took Peter 20 years to pass that exam. He took it 12 to 13 times. It's one of his proudest moments when he passed it.

Peter is married. He's got two college-age kids. He moved his family from New York to Atlanta in about 1999. He opened his own accounting practice in 2007 and has a small shop. It's over on -- near the corner of Crabapple and Crossville Roads. For the most part, it's only been Peter and his assistant. He's like in a little office park over there.

Peter's a regular Joe. His clients are regular hardworking people -- landscapers, electricians, salespeople, salt of the earth people. That's who Peter represents. His practice is not huge. And it's not overly sophisticated or United States District Court

complicated.

But you will hear during this trial that Peter worked six to seven days a week. Not because his practice is huge but because it takes Peter longer. He has to spend more time to do what it takes than other people to get things done.

Peter met the Chrisleys at a mutual friend's

Christmas party around 2011. That's it. He met them there.

It was two or three years later, the Chrisleys called Peter

and said, we remembered you're an accountant, can you help us

out. The relationship didn't -- you know, it wasn't about tax

returns in the beginning, then it was.

First time, maybe the first time he met them they went to lunch. And people noticed the Chrisleys. That made Peter proud, you know, that he was going to be maybe working for people who had their own cable show.

In the beginning, Peter didn't have -- he had no idea what this would morph into. And of course, he never had a show business client before with accounting issues like production costs, the studio costs, the way you have expenses when you have your own show.

This is important. Peter charged the Chrisleys the same hourly rate that he charged the plumber, the nurse, all of his other clients. This was not about Peter making money.

And you hear tax fraud. This sounds too complicated to understand. I'm with you. But there's some basics,

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there's some real basics that the evidence -- you'll learn from the evidence.

First, 7C's Corporation and the contracts the Chrisleys had with the studio were already in place when Peter came onboard. He had nothing to do with it.

Second, while 7C's files tax returns, no taxes are owed or paid by that company. They flow through to the owner. It's an S corporation. It's just like an LLC. The corporation files tax returns, but no taxes are owed and no taxes are paid. It flows through to the owner of the company. That owner is Julie Chrisley, 100 percent owner.

Number 3, at all relevant times the Chrisleys believed they would not owe any taxes for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Why? Why? Well, before Peter was ever their accountant in 2012, the Chrisleys had a massive business loss. When you have a loss like that, sometimes it's called a loss carried forward. But just remember, it's a business loss that carries forward to the next year's returns, until you use that loss up. And what it does is, if you have income this year but a loss from last year, the loss reduces your taxable income.

The Chrisleys also believed that they had a significant deduction, like over a million-dollar deduction, that could be applied to 2013, '14 and '15 tax returns. They told Peter about it. Peter tried to research it. Couldn't wrap his head around it, so he never put it on the returns.

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He told Todd Chrisley, I hear you. I understand you think
this is a deduction, but I'm not comfortable putting it on any
of these returns. If you get me a second opinion from other
accountants, then I'll consider it.

No matter how you cut it, when you cut it, how you cut it, the taxes owed for 2013 by the Chrisleys was zero.

The taxes owed by the Chrisleys for 2014 was zero.

Now, those are the basics.

Everything started out at a manageable way. Peter eventually learned that the Chrisleys -- he learned about their tax debts. And there was a lot of talk about getting an installment plan to pay off these debts, how much, let's pay them off. There was a lot of talk about that. Todd Chrisley was always interested in trying to get an installment plan or getting his debt reduced.

The Chrisleys were constantly asking Peter, call up, write the IRS, find out how much we owe. Because, you know, as months go by, interest racks up, penalties rack up, the amount changes and grows. You can owe 25 one year and in two years you're going to owe 50. But they were constantly asking Peter to find out how much we owe. And he would. And then there were attempts made to pay down those taxes.

Julie Chrisley -- and remember, we're talking about a conspiracy that says, impede and impair the IRS from collecting tax debts. Julie Chrisley owed \$170,000 or about United States District Court

there. That money was paid under Peter's watch. At the end of 2016, 36,000 was paid, then 80,000 was paid, then in March of '17 another \$55,000 was paid.

Todd Chrisley's debt didn't just sit there. The house was sold. Checks were written. His debt was reduced by \$100,000.

Now, most of the information Peter had to prepare these corporate tax returns, which then would flow onto individual returns, came from one source, the 7C's Corporation bank statements. It was Peter's job to take these bank statements, look at them, and then categorize the money.

Okay. Money came in. Is that revenue that belongs to the company? Does it need to be reported?

And expenses, are these personal? Well, then it's personal. That's your -- that's your revenue. You can't deduct it. Or are they business expenses and can be deducted?

what Peter had to do is, he would prepare what he called a suspense item list. And that just meant, I got categories of checks I don't know how to categorize them. I put them in my suspense chart and I send them to Julie Chrisley and say, Julie, you're the owner of 7C's. I need your help. Help me categorize these expenses.

Now, by the time we get to the fall of 2016, here's what happened: Peter is talking to a revenue officer. She's very much interested in collecting debts. She's talking about United States District Court

the returns. When are they going to get filed? What's the status? Peter said, I will get these filed.

Here's what was happening. Here's what did happen. Peter was in over his head. He was under water. Completely under water. He had fallen so far behind, he had a huge suspense item list and he had bank account statements that he hadn't categorized. But he didn't tell the Chrisleys. He's embarrassed. His pride was affected. He didn't tell the Chrisleys, you -- I've got to get you more help. You need to go to a more resourceful accounting firm. He didn't say that. He kept saying to himself, I'll get it done, I'll get it done. He would promise himself.

And then he would look at the stack. He's got like 500 clients. It's not a huge client. But he would look at the stack and he would say, that's a lot of work, and he would go back to his other clients and work on them. He procrastinated.

He made promises he thought he could keep to the IRS. He never told the Chrisleys that he couldn't do it. And the Chrisleys wanted him to prepare the tax returns and get them filed. They wanted him. Who wouldn't? They didn't think they were going to owe. Why would they be shy about tax returns that were going to say you owe zero taxes?

Let me back up a little bit. You will hear testimony about other information being requested by the IRS. When United States District Court

Peter got those requests, he would immediately turn them over to the Chrisleys. An accountant like Peter can only produce to the revenue officers the information that he gets from his clients. If he doesn't have it, he can't produce it. Right?

But there came a time when a lot of information started flowing from the Chrisleys to Peter to the IRS. For example, in March and April of 2017, he sent a stack of bank statements to Revenue Officer Carter. She said: I want them. You've got this much time to get them. The Chrisleys gave the bank statements to Peter and he got them to Revenue Officer Carter.

Two weeks later she says, I want this, and she gave a list of things that she wanted. All right. They gathered that list. Included in this list, included in this list, the Number 1 request, I want year-to-date pay stubs for Julie and Todd Chrisley. She got them. Peter got them from the Chrisleys. He produced them to Agent Carter. Those pay stubs show that in the first two and a half months of 2017 the Chrisleys combined had earned \$470,000. When I say earned, the pay stubs -- and Agent Carter will tell you, the pay stubs say, the checks are written to 7C's for the services or Julie Chrisley and for the services of Todd Chrisley. That's what they say. Those are the documents that were provided.

Mortgage documents were provided, showed when the home was bought, those kind of things.

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Now, one key document that is requested by the IRS in all of these kinds of situations, it's called, you know, whatever -- Form 433-A. That form is a very in-depth personal financial statement, very in-depth. A lot of the questions that Peter Tarantino was asked would be if the clients filled out 433-A -- he would answer all the questions -- where do you bank? What's your address? How many houses do you own? How many businesses do you own? It's a long form. It even goes down, how much do you spend on your utilities every month? We want to know because we want to know how much you can pay back to the IRS.

Twice when that request was made, Peter passed it on, and twice -- you know, it's going to be a typical response from taxpayers. Twice Todd Chrisley says, oh, the heck with it, we'll just pay all the debt off rather than fill out the 433-A. That's where we were. That's where Peter was.

Now, Peter didn't lie to any of the IRS employees.

He did not lie. I ask that you listen to and watch as the evidence comes in. When there's problem areas, ask yourself:

Is Peter on this? Does this involve Peter? Many times, if not all, the answer is no.

Now, let me get back to the evidence about why there wasn't a conspiracy to file tax returns. When Peter was talking to the revenue agent in April of 2017, he did -- his plan was to get the returns done by the end of that month.

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The Chrisleys also knew that was his plan.

April of 2017, apparently unsolicited by that revenue officer, Peter said, I'm going to get these returns prepared. And let me just tell you, it's a chronology that cannot be changed.

April 13th, 2017, Todd Chrisley e-mails Peter

Tarantino: Hey, never heard from you. What's the status of the tax returns?

Three weeks later, Todd Chrisley e-mails Peter again: Good morning. Do you have the tax returns ready? It's been several weeks and we would like to get this behind us, Peter. We never received a list of items that you said you were sending that you had questions on.

This is when Peter gets on the stick. He says, I'll get back to you by the end of the day. He doesn't. He gets back to the Chrisleys the next day. Peter spent 11 hours trying to get this stuff organized. And he puts together -- he gets the suspense list together as much as he can. He responds on May 2nd saying, I have questions about all of these items. And he sends a spreadsheet. You will see it. Seventeen pages long. It's like this (indicating). And it's got hundreds of items of things he can't answer. I don't know what this check is for. Help me so we can categorize it.

It has a total at the bottom. It's \$5 million in questions that he has, 5 million. This shows how far Peter United States District Court

was behind at the time.

Julie Chrisley did her best. The next month -- a couple weeks later and the next month in June, she responds and says, I've answered what I could, I still have some questions. But she sends it back to Peter.

In August of 2017, Peter sends out another suspense item list. Because of what Julie was able to respond to and Peter's ability to plug it all in, this suspense item had been cut in half. There's still \$2.6 million that Peter can't explain. He needs to in order to prepare the 7C's returns, which will allow him to prepare the individual returns.

That's when things switch from Peter to the Chrisleys. The Chrisleys are slow to respond. This is the moment Peter says, in August, I've got to just get these finalized. I'm going to do what I promised. I'm going to get these returns done. And then once we're filed, I'm going to tell them, you're too big for me, this is too much for me, you need to go to a better shop with more resources.

Things slow down from the Chrisleys. He doesn't get a response. In September there's a phone call where he says, hey, I sent you those items, I haven't heard.

Now, in September of 2017, that's when the 7C's corporate return is due. Peter did file that return and put a zero on it. He did it in good faith. For a reason, he believed it was allowed. And this is why: He didn't have United States District Court

enough to file, you know, a totally accurate one. He knew --because the personal returns were due in October, he knew he would get this done and he would get their personal returns done and he would just amend the 2016 return in a matter of weeks. He will explain -- or it will be explained to you in this trial why that's allowed.

Okay. We get -- I'm on September 15th. I know this is a lot, but it's in a chronology. September 15th, he does it. Four days later, the IRS issues a memo to the State of Georgia, because of Hurricane Irma, everybody's tax returns that were due, you now have until the end of January 2019. Well, when you're a procrastinator like Peter Tarantino, you go, that gives me more time. So he took his foot off the gas, but he didn't stop.

In November, on November 25th I believe, he e-mailed the Chrisleys -- or there was an e-mail about something else. But Peter says, hey, I've never heard back from you. I need this stuff. Crickets.

December 20th, one month later, the Chrisleys are in Paris e-mailing back and forth. Peter says, I need to get this. I need to tell you what this says.

December 20th, 2017, Peter writes: When you get back to the States, we need to do these things: Number 1, finish our joint review of the business taxes to get those filed;

Number 2, get your personal tax filings up-to-date, including

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the returns that Georgia has requested. No meeting happened.

We get into January 2018. Todd Chrisley wants to buy a Bentley. He's got to have tax returns to do that. So Peter, on January 18th, you know what, he just says, the heck with it. I don't need answers to the suspense items. All those expenses that maybe could have been expenses, I'm just going to throw it into revenue on 7C's. It's going to flow through. You know, your return is just going to say, you have more reportable income.

He prepares returns on the 18th of January and sends an e-mail to the Chrisleys. He attaches most of them. But his e-mail is just saying -- you know, a lot of people have e-mails from their accountant -- saying, here's the bottom line: 2013, you're going to owe zero; 2014, you're going to owe zero; 2015, \$192,000; and 2016, \$290,000.

A week later, he sends the same returns to the Chrisleys. I would like to wrap up these prior years. I would like to finalize these and get them filed. I need to confirm the official date of the move to Tennessee so I can report the corrected information to Georgia. Once I have that information, I will finalize these and get the necessary forms for you -- to you and Julie for signature.

He's done. He's saying these are final. Here they are. The information he needs relates to the Georgia State return. It's not necessary for the federal. Peter thinks

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he's done.

He sends those returns on the 23rd, 24th. The Chrisleys get in touch with him and say, Peter, you didn't capture all of our expenses. Well, you're kidding. Why do you think that happened? Because you didn't respond to the suspense items. But two, they said, Peter, where is the Rialto Capital deduction? That changes everything. And he said, I told you I don't understand the deduction. This is the coconspirator who says, I'm not -- I don't feel comfortable putting that deduction on these returns. I'm going to need a second opinion before I do it. That's where things stood. Now, Peter was wrong. That deduction is a valid deduction. He was just wrong.

Ten days later, the IRS agent and the FBI show up at Peter's office. Peter didn't lie to these agents. They showed up cold. Peter is relaxed. Peter didn't say hold on a minute, let me go get a lawyer, I'm afraid. He says, come on in. Talks with them for an hour. It's recorded.

Four months later, the IRS agent and FBI agent call him and say, hey, we'd like to come back and talk to you some more. Sure. He doesn't even ask what about. He says, sure, come on over. They come to his office. He sits down for two hours. He has no idea that he's any kind of a focus of anything. Two-hour recorded interview.

Now, in this trial I'll -- I will point out some
United States District Court

things about those tapes that kind of just established how messy Peter's mind is. And I'll just tell you, the evidence is going to show, he's sitting down with the agent in the first interview and they said what do the 2013 and 2014 returns -- Peter looks at the wrong thing. Can't -- for some reason can't remember that eight, nine days ago he just told the Chrisleys you owe zero. He looks at an earlier draft that's on his computer somewhere and gives them all the wrong numbers. He has to take time to concentrate. It's not a lie. No one is saying that was a lie. It just is -- it establishes kind of the messiness here.

Now, what happened after the IRS and the FBI showed up? Yes, one of the things that happened is Peter says to himself, I got to look at these returns and make sure they're bullet proof. He looks at the returns by himself, no help, no discussion with the Chrisleys, and says -- acid begins to turn in his stomach. He has been doing the studio production costs wrong. He's been overstating the expenses, which has been understating the taxable income. He has to go to the Chrisleys and say, I've been doing this wrong.

Nevertheless, they file tax returns for '13 and '14 in February. Still no Rialto Capital deduction on this.

Still no. Because he doesn't get it and he won't do it.

Then in May, we finally get second opinions from two different accountants that say, yes, this is a deduction and United States District Court

here's where you put it on the tax return. Peter says, okay,
I'll do it. '13 is zero. '14 is zero. '15 and '16 get
Ifiled. That's what this case is about.

At the end of this case, which means I'm at the end of this opening statement -- at the end of this case, what we're going to ask is -- yes, you may find and conclude he's messy or that he was in over his head at times, but that, that is not a conspiracy, it's not a crime. Sorry. I'm losing my voice. It's not a crime. And so what we're going to ask is that you render a verdict of not guilty because Peter is not guilty.

So thank you. I think I'm hungry too. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Griffin.

It's very difficult to be the one that goes right before lunch, so thank you again, Mr. Griffin.

Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to pause right there at 12:41 for you to enjoy your lunch break.

Ms. Beck, will you be giving them some guidance or direction?

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Beck will meet you back there to just remind you of where to go and where to be back, but I need you back here, I'm going to say at this point 1:30. That's a little under an hour, but 1:30, to make sure that we are ready United States District Court

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to go by 1:40. So thank you so much. Enjoy your lunch.
 1
 2
   Don't discuss the case. Don't do any research. Thank you.
 3
   Leave your pads in.
             (The jury exited the courtroom at 12:41 p.m., after
 4
 5
   which the following proceedings were had.)
 6
             THE COURT: All right. The jury has exited. You all
 7
   may either sit down or otherwise be at ease. I just wanted to
 8
   take a moment to ask the Government what our afternoon looks
   like in terms of your order of proof, please.
 9
10
             MR. KREPP: Yes, your Honor. We're calling Paul
11
   Desisto first, who is the gentleman we spoke about earlier.
12
   And then we're going to be calling Bank of America employee
13
    Lisa Stone. And assuming there's still time, we'll be calling
   IRS Revenue Officer Betty Carter.
14
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you so much.
15
16
             I will see you-all back here right at 1:30.
                                                          Thank
17
   you so much.
18
        (A recess was taken at 12:43 p.m.)
19
             THE COURT: Anything before we bring the jury back
20
   out?
21
             Government?
22
             MS. PETERS: No, your Honor.
23
             THE COURT:
                         Defense? Mr. Morris, are you here? Lost
24
   you over there. Anything from you?
25
             MR. MORRIS:
                         Thank you. No, your Honor.
                     United States District Court
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THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg? 1 Nothing, your Honor. 2 MR. FRIEDBERG: 3 THE COURT: And Mr. Griffin? 4 MR. GRIFFIN: Nothing. 5 THE COURT: Let's go ahead and get them in. (The jury entered the courtroom at 1:30 p.m., after 6 which the following proceedings were had.) 7 THE COURT: All right. The jury is back in place. 8 9 Everyone may be seated. Thank you so much. 10 Ladies and gentlemen, I do hope that you enjoyed your lunch. 11 12 We are going to go ahead and get started with the Government's case. 13 14 Before we do that, I do note for the record that the 15 rule has been invoked. So if you are a witness in this case, 16 I direct you to step outside of the courtroom and not to 17 discuss your testimony with any other witness. 18 Attorneys, just make sure that you scan the courtroom 19 every so often just to check to see if one of your witnesses 20 has slipped in and is seated in the courtroom without my knowledge, since I won't recognize them. 21 22 All right. Government, are you prepared to call your first witness? 23 24 MS. PETERS: We are, your Honor. And for our first 25 witness, the United States calls Paul Desisto.

THE COURT: All right. If we can get him and get him 1 2 on the witness stand, I'll swear him in. Thank you. 3 (brief pause) THE COURT: Good afternoon, sir. If you come on up 4 5 and around, I will swear you in. 6 If you would please raise your right hand. Good 7 afternoon to you. 8 PAUL DESISTO, 9 A WITNESS HEREIN, HAVING BEEN FIRST DULY SWORN, WAS EXAMINED 10 AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: 11 THE COURT: Go ahead and take the witness stand, 12 please. And once you are seated comfortably, if you would 13 first state your name and then also spell it for the record. THE WITNESS: Sure. My full name is Paul Desisto. 14 15 P-A-U-L. Desisto, D-E-S-I-S-T-O. Direct Examination 16 BY MS. PETERS: 17 18 Q Thank you. 19 Good afternoon Mr. Desisto. 20 Good afternoon. Α Could you please tell the jury where you live, just city 21 22 and state? 23 Sure. I live in Manahawkin, New Jersey. 24 And have you traveled here to testify in this case? Q 25 Yes.

- 1 ||Q How are you currently employed?
- 2 A I am self-employed. I own my own business and I'm
- 3 ||self-employed.
- 4 Q What kind of business do you run?
- 5 A I own a DJ entertainment. I own my management company
- 6 I've had since 2012. I'm a nightclub DJ. I also manage
- 7 | endorsements. I do personal appearances. I was self-employed
- 8 as an independent contractor at CEG for a number of years.
- 9 0 So let's talk about that.
- 10 Were you an independent contractor with CEG around
- 11 | 2017?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 ||Q What is CEG?
- 14 A CEG is a talent agency that works with influencers. They
- 15 work with celebrities. They also work with brands doing brand
- 16 endorsement deals. They do personal appearances, things of
- 17 | that nature.
- 18 Q Okay. What were your responsibilities when you were an
- 19 | independent contractor for CEG?
- 20 A To generate business, maintain certain relationships,
- 21 broker deals, things of that nature.
- 22 Q All right. And in 2017, when you were an independent
- 23 || contractor for CEG, did you ever work with Todd Chrisley or
- 24 Julie Chrisley?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q And did you ever meet with them in person?
- 2 A One time.
- 3 Q Do you see Todd Chrisley and Julie Chrisley in the
- 4 | courtroom here today?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Could you describe what Todd Chrisley is wearing?
- 7 A Todd is wearing a navy suit and a navy tie.
- 8 Q And how about Julie Chrisley?
- 9 A Julie is wearing a -- looks like a navy blazer and a white
- 10 shirt.
- 11 MS. PETERS: Your Honor, may the record please
- 12 | reflect that Mr. Desisto has identified both of the
- 13 defendants.
- 14 MR. MORRIS: We'll stipulate that, your Honor.
- 15 | THE COURT: All right. The record will so reflect,
- 16 as well as the stipulation. Thank you.
- 17 BY MS. PETERS:
- 18 Q Mr. Desisto, you mentioned that you had some business
- 19 dealings with Todd and Julie Chrisley during that time?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 $\|Q\|$ Did you do work for other Chrisley family members as well?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q Which Chrisley family members did you do work for?
- 24 A we did endorsements for Chase Chrisley, for Savannah
- 25 Chrisley, Lindsie Campbell. She was part of the family, and
 United States District Court

```
podcast for her as well. Yeah.
 2
        Okay. When you say you did endorsement deals for them,
 3
    could you describe -- I'm not an entertainment specialist and
 4
    I imagine a lot of the jurors aren't either. Could you tell
 5
    us what exactly that means?
 6
              They would promote like a protein shake on their
       Sure.
    social media, on their Facebook or on their Instagram.
 7
                                                            Maybe
 8
    it was a vitamin that helped you with your hair growth. And
 9
    then they would be compensated for promoting that on their
    social media.
10
        Would you help arrange some of those deals and contracts
11
12
    between the brands and the Chrisley family?
13
        Myself or other people at CEG.
14
   0
       Okav.
                          Excuse me. Could I ask you to move that
15
             MR. MORRIS:
    thing in front of you there?
16
17
             THE WITNESS: This?
18
   BY MS. PETERS:
19
        Just pull the microphone a little bit closer to you.
20
             MR. MORRIS: And could you move that -- it's blocking
21
   you.
22
             MS. PETERS: I'm sorry.
23
             MR. MORRIS:
                          Thank you.
24
             MS. PETERS: Thanks, Mr. Desisto.
25
             First witness. A lot of moving parts.
                     United States District Court
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- 1 BY MS. PETERS:
- 2 Q While you were working for the Chrisleys, would you say
- 3 | that you communicated more with Todd Chrisley, with Julie
- 4 | Chrisley or did you communicate with them in equal amount?
- 5 A Todd.
- 6 Q What types of things would you and Todd Chrisley
- 7 || communicate about?
- 8 A Mostly business, schedules, endorsement deals. Yeah.
- 9 Q All right. Tell me whether or not, based on your deals
- 10 | with Mr. Chrisley, you believed him to be a sophisticated
- 11 | businessman?
- 12 A Sophisticated businessman. Can you rephrase that?
- 13 Q Sure. Based on your communications with him, did he seem
- 14 to have a good sense of the contracts he was entering into,
- 15 how he was going to be paid and what was expected of him?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 | Q Based on your communications with him, did you ever get
- 18 | the impression that he didn't understand anything about any of
- 19 the contracts or the business he was entering into?
- 20 A I would assume that he did for most of the stuff. If he
- 21 | had any questions, obviously, you know, we were available to
- 22 answer them. But I would say yes.
- 23 ||Q Okay. How were Todd and Julie Chrisley paid for
- 24 | endorsement deals facilitated by CEG?
- 25 A Sure. There was one deal that they did called Little
 United States District Court

- 1 Things. It was a Facebook publisher. And Little Things paid
- 2 them directly. And they paid CEG a commission separately.
- 3 | For all of the other endorsement deals for the most part --
- 4 | actually, all of them outside of Little Things, let's say they
- 5 were paid a flat fee of, like, to do a certain deal, it was
- 6 paid to CEG, we took our commission and then we paid them the
- 7 | balance.
- 8 Q When CEG would pay the Chrisleys, where -- do you know
- 9 where or what company that money was paid into for the
- 10 Chrisleys?
- 11 A Sure. Just to -- you know, everyone knows, I was in
- 12 | accounts payable. Nothing with finance. I have no access to
- 13 payments or accounts receivable or any of those things. But I
- 14 do know that they had 7C's opened up.
- 15 Q So just to clarify, do you know what company -- when CEG
- 16 ∥would pay the Chrisleys, what company was the money paid into?
- 17 A 7C's.
- 18 | Q Okay. Now, do you have any knowledge about what happened
- 19 to the money once it went into 7C's?
- 20 A No.
- 21 Q Did you and Todd Chrisley ever have communications about
- 22 how he and Julie Chrisley were paid for services?
- 23 | A How they were paid?
- 24 Q Meaning what bank account money should go into.
- 25 A So for CEG to set them up in their system, they would have
 United States District Court

```
had to have their bank account wiring and payment information.
 2
    So yes.
 3
       Do you recall a time in March 2017 when Todd Chrisley
   asked you to send payments to a different account than the one
 4
 5
   CEG had on file?
        Through e-mail recollection, yes.
 6
 7
        (Government's Exhibit 119 was marked for purposes of
    identification.)
 8
 9
             MS. PETERS: All right. At this time, your Honor,
    the United States moves for the admission or Government's
10
    Exhibit 119. And the parties have stipulated to authenticity
11
   of this e-mail.
12
13
             THE COURT: Okay. Any -- I don't know if that
    stipulation covers everything or just authenticity, so I'm
14
15
    still going to ask. Any objection? Mr. Morris?
16
             MR. MORRIS: If I could have just a second, your
17
   Honor.
18
             THE COURT:
                         Sure.
19
             MR. MORRIS: Have you moved it into evidence?
20
                               I am trying to move it into
             MS. PETERS: No.
    evidence.
21
22
             MR. MORRIS: Go ahead.
23
             THE DEPUTY SHERIFF: Your Honor, just a moment.
24
             THE COURT: Okay. Where are we here? Are you still
25
   asking for time to review that, Mr. Morris, or consider it, or
```

have you expressed that you have no objection? 1 2 MR. MORRIS: I don't think -- I don't have an 3 objection to her asking him about the exhibit. I don't -- I 4 can't identify it yet. It hasn't been identified. 5 THE COURT: But she has moved for its admission into 6 evidence. So do you have any objection to that? 7 MR. MORRIS: I would object. There is no foundation. 8 THE COURT: Okay. I don't know what the stipulation 9 you just reported covered then, so go ahead. I assume that 10 that's why you skipped over the foundation. I don't even know 11 what it is, but I assumed that we were further than we are 12 just because of the stipulation you expressed. So since he is 13 saying there is not one or taken issue with one, go ahead and establish a foundation. 14 15 MS. PETERS: Yes, your Honor. And clearly we've had 16 some confusion among us about what the stipulations were, so we will address that at the next break. But in the meantime, 17 I will have the witness authenticate these e-mails. 18 BY MS. PETERS: 19 20 Q Mr. Desisto, you've got some documents to the right there. If you could take a look at the first one, which is marked as 21 22 Government's Exhibit 19. 23 Do you recognize that document? 24 A Yes, I do. 25 Is this an e-mail that you're on?

```
1
        Correct.
 2
        Does this appear to be a fair and accurate copy of an
 3
    e-mail that you received on March 7th, 2017?
 4
        Yes.
 5
             THE COURT: I'm sorry. Is it 19 or 119?
             MS. PETERS: 119. I may have misspoken.
 6
             THE WITNESS: It was in 2017.
 7
             THE COURT: So it's an e-mail thread from 2017?
 8
 9
             MS. PETERS: Yes, your Honor. And it's Exhibit 119.
10
            With that foundation, at this time the United States
   moves for the admission of Government's Exhibit 119.
11
12
             MR. MORRIS: I have no objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
13
                             No objection, your Honor.
14
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
15
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
16
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
17
             THE COURT: 119 is admitted.
18
             MS. PETERS: Thank you, your Honor.
        (Government's Exhibit 119 was admitted into evidence.)
19
20
             MS. PETERS: Ms. Dyer, could we please publish
21
    Government's Exhibit 119. And if we could zoom in on the top
22
   half there.
   BY MS. PETERS:
23
   Q All right. Mr. Desisto, let's take a look at Government's
24
25
   Exhibit 119 together. Who is this e-mail from?
                     United States District Court
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- 1 A It is from Todd.
- 2 ||Q All right. Also known as Michael Chrisley?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q Who did he send this e-mail to?
- 5 A Myself, Julie and Ryan. I don't remember who Ryan is. I
- 6 think he might have been from Little Things.
- 7 Q Okay. And what is Little Things?
- 8 A It's a Facebook publisher.
- 9 Q Is that the publisher that you mentioned that paid Todd
- 10 and Julie Chrisley directly for some endorsement deals?
- 11 A It was only -- it's not some endorsement deals. It was
- 12 one company.
- 13 Q Endorsement deals for one company?
- 14 A Yes. But it's not -- it wasn't really endorsement. It
- 15 was Facebook publishing.
- 16 Q But just so I'm clear, is Little Things a company that
- 17 paid Todd and Julie directly for services?
- 18 A Yes. Correct.
- 19 Q Could you tell us the date on this e-mail?
- 20 A March 7th, 2017.
- 21 ||Q what's the time on it?
- 22 A 11:53 p.m.
- 23 Q All right. Now, I'm going to read this e-mail out loud.
- 24 | Just follow along with me and let me know if I get this right.
- "Good evening. Please refrain from sending any
 United States District Court

- deposits to the account you have on file, as that account has been compromised. We will be sending you another new account number tomorrow morning or Thursday morning."
 - Did I read that right?
 - A You used the word "tomorrow morning". It was just "tomorrow or Thursday morning".
- 7 $\|Q\|$ Thank you. Good catch.
 - "So we'll be sending you another new account number tomorrow or Thursday morning."
- All right. Now to be clear, was this the first time
 that Todd Chrisley had told you to send information or send
 payment to a different account?
- 13 A Through e-mail recollection in -- asked me to -- okay. So 14 there was -- can you repeat the question?
- Q Sure. All right. Let's back up. Let me ask this: Did
 16 you review some old e-mails before you came to court today?
- 17 | A Yes.

4

5

6

8

9

- 18 Q And did those e-mails help refresh your recollection about 19 business dealings you had with the Chrisleys?
- 20 A I don't remember it. Like I saw it and I guess it
 21 happened, but I don't remember them. But I would say yes.
- 22 Q So reviewing old e-mails helped you remember what probably
- 23 took place in past e-mails?
- 24 A Yes.
- Q Based on your review of prior e-mails, did you see at United States District Court

- 1 least another instance where Mr. Chrisley told you that a bank 2 account had been hacked?
- 3 A The word "hacked" I don't believe was used. I don't think
- 4 "hacked" was used. He might have used the word "compromised".
- 5 He might have told us just to change the bank account. But
- 6 that would have been in January of that year, from those
- 7 Ne-mails.
- 8 Q So this wasn't the first time you were getting information
- 9 | from Todd Chrisley that things should go somewhere that they
- 10 weren't currently going; is that fair to say?
- 11 A Is this the first time -- not the first time?
- 12 | Q we're talking about March 2017.
- 13 A So this would -- yes, this was not the first time.
- 14 | Q All right. After getting this e-mail from Todd Chrisley,
- 15 did he provide to you payment instructions for a different
- 16 | bank account to send money into?
- 17 A In March -- in 2017 -- okay. In March 2017, did he ask --
- 18 | did he provide it? If they were getting paid to a different
- 19 account, he would have had to have provided a different
- 20 account.
- 21 (Government's Exhibit 123 was marked for purposes of
- 22 ||identification.)
- 23 BY MS. PETERS:
- 24 Q All right. Why don't you take a look at Government's
- 25 | Exhibit 123.

```
okay.
 1
 2
        Do you recognize that e-mail?
 3
        123, yes -- could you --
 4
             THE COURT: You can't read it aloud until it's in.
 5
    Please just read it to yourself.
 6
             THE WITNESS: I'm sorry.
 7
             THE COURT: That's okay.
 8
                             (brief pause)
   BY MS. PETERS:
 9
10
        Do you recognize that document?
   Q
11
        Do you want me to read it?
12
        No.
             I'm just asking you if you recognize the document
   Q
13
   you're looking at, Exhibit 123.
14 || A
        I do recognize it, yes.
15
   Q
        Is that an e-mail that you were part of?
16
        Yes.
17
        All right. Does it appear to be a fair and accurate
    representation of an e-mail thread that you were on?
18
19
       Yes.
20
             MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time we'd move for
    the admission of Government's Exhibit 123.
21
22
             THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Morris?
23
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
24
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
25
                             No objection, your Honor.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                     United States District Court
```

THE COURT: Mr. Griffin? 1 2 MR. GRIFFIN: No objection. 3 THE COURT: It's admitted. 4 MS. PETERS: Thank you. 5 (Government's Exhibit 123 was admitted into evidence.) 6 MS. PETERS: Ms. Dyer, if we can publish Government's 7 Exhibit 123 and zoom in on that top part. Sorry. The "to/from" at the very top. Thank you. 8 BY MS. PETERS: 9 10 All right. Mr. Desisto, does this appear to be an e-mail from you to Todd Chrisley with Julie Chrisley copied on it? 11 12 Α Yes. 13 MS. PETERS: All right. Now, Ms. Dyer, if we can go to the very bottom of Exhibit 123. Next page, please. 14 15 that very bottom e-mail. BY MS. PETERS: 16 All right. Mr. Desisto, it looks like this is an e-mail 17 dated March 8th of 2017 from Todd Chrisley. Is that right? 18 19 It appears to be right, yeah. Okay. And is this Todd Chrisley providing a new account 20 Q 21 number for a bank? 22 Bank of America. Yep. 23 Q All right. Who is the account name owner listed in this 24 **||**e-mail? 25 Faye L. Chrisley.

- 1 Q Do you know who Faye L. Chrisley is?
- 2 A Faye is Todd's mother.
- 3 Q Have you ever met Faye Chrisley?
- 4 | A No.
- 5 | Q Have you ever communicated with Faye Chrisley?
- 6 A No.
- 7 ||Q Have you ever had any business dealings with Faye
- 8 Chrisley?
- 9 A No.
- 10 MS. PETERS: Ms. Dyer, if we could please go to the
- 11 | next e-mail up.
- 12 | BY MS. PETERS:
- 13 Q All right. This is an e-mail from you; correct?
- 14 A From me to -- yes.
- 15 Q All right. And can you read to the jury what you wrote
- 16 back? You can go off the screen if that's easier.
- 17 $\|A\|$ "Hi, Todd. We can only write out a check to the
- 18 | information on your w-9 for legal/tax purposes. We have the
- 19 $\|W-9\|$ for 7C's and can write checks to that name only. It would
- 20 | not be able to be deposited into Faye's account."
- 21 Q What did you mean here? Why were you asking for
- 22 || information about a w-9?
- 23 A That's what the back office of CEG was asking.
- 24 MS. PETERS: If we could go to the next e-mail up.
- 25 Actually, let's not zoom in. I think we can do it like this.

- 1 $\|$ It will move things a little bit faster.
- 2 BY MS. PETERS:
- Q What did Todd Chrisley write back to you on March 8th, at the bottom of Page 1?
- 5 A "She's the owner in -- is 7C's. And if you need another 6 W-9 signed, that's fine."
- 7 \mathbb{Q} Who did you understand that he was referring to as "she"?
- 8 A His mother.
- 9 Q Okay. All right. And then you -- it looks like you
- 10 e-mailed back and asked: "Could you please send the W-9" --
- 11 there's a typo. But it says, "that has Faye's information on
- 12 | it so we can write the check in Faye's name and it is
- 13 deposited into the account whose name is listed."
- 14 Did I read that right?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q And then Todd responds: "Yes, just send us the W-9,
- 17 please."
- 18 Did I read that right?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 \parallel Q And then it looks like you provided them a link to a W-9
- 21 || form.
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q What is a W-9 form used for?
- 24 A I'm not an accountant or a financial expert and I don't do
- 25 accounts payable, so I wouldn't be able to give you a correct
 United States District Court

answer to that. 1 2 All right. So why were you -- if you don't know about 3 W-9s, which is fine -- I'm not an accountant either. -- why were you asking for a W-9? 4 5 Because CEG back office was asking for it. 6 (Government's Exhibit 124 was marked for purposes of 7 identification.) 8 BY MS. PETERS: If you could take a look at Government's Exhibit 124. 9 10 Okay. ΙΑ 11 Q All right. And --12 MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time I think there's 13 going to be an objection here, but we're going to move for the admission of Government's Exhibit 124. And I'll note for the 14 15 Court that the parties did stipulate to the authenticity of the e-mail. 16 17 THE COURT: Only the authenticity? 18 MS. PETERS: The authenticity. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Any objection to 124, Mr. Morris? 20 MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, with the greatest of respect, I can see what it is and I have no doubt that it 21 22 maybe authentic, but this witness can't testify to that. 23 THE COURT: Well, what is your objection with respect 24 to --25 No foundation. This witness has no MR. MORRIS:

personal knowledge. 1 2 THE COURT: I don't know what it is, so --3 MR. MORRIS: It's an e-mail from one person to 4 another person and not to him. 5 THE COURT: Okay. MS. PETERS: Your Honor, the purpose of laying a 6 7 foundation is to show that a document being offered is 8 authentic. And here the parties have stipulated -- you know, I understand Mr. Morris's objection is not to authenticity, 9 it's that the witness doesn't have personal knowledge of the 10 e-mail, but the parties have stipulated that it's authentic. 11 12 THE COURT: It's authentic, but is this the witness 13 to get it in? I mean, it can be authenticated, but I don't 14 know that that is the entire foundation. So your response as 15 to whether this defendant -- excuse me, this witness has 16 personal knowledge and can testify to it is what? MS. PETERS: Well, this witness is on all of this 17 18 e-mail except for the top part. And I want to publish the 19 e-mail and ask him one question about it. 20 THE COURT: But it includes the top part on which he is not part of? 21 22 MS. PETERS: That's correct. He's not on that top e-mail. 23 24 THE COURT: And so what is your response with respect 25 to his personal knowledge as to that part? I don't know if

1 the rest of it is a continuation that includes that or what,
2 but what is your response?

MS. PETERS: Sure. Your Honor, it is the fact that the witness doesn't have knowledge about it that is relevant. And that is why we'd like to show it to him and ask him did you know that this happened, did you know that top e-mail was sent.

THE COURT: Then I'm going to sustain the objection as to that. If you are trying to get something in to know -for this witness to say I don't know about this, and I didn't know that existed, even if it's that portion, I don't know if that portion can be redacted so that you're only dealing with the part that he does have personal knowledge of. But I'll sustain at this time.

MS. PETERS: Yes, your Honor.

(Government's Exhibit 125 was marked for purposes of identification.)

18 BY MS. PETERS:

- 19 Q Mr. Desisto, if you could take a look at Government's 20 Exhibit 125 that's in front of you.
- 21 || A Okay.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

- 22 Q Do you recognize that document?
- 23 $\|A\|$ It is a W-9 with Elizabeth Chrisley's name on it.
- 24 Q And do you see the e-mail that goes with it?
- 25 A Yes.

```
All right. And are you on this e-mail?
 1
 2
        Yes.
 3
        Does this appear to be a fair and true copy of the e-mail
   that you received?
 4
 5
        Yes.
             MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time we'd move for
 6
 7
    the admission of Government's Exhibit 125.
 8
             THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Morris?
 9
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
10
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection, your Honor.
11
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
13
             MR. GRIFFIN: No, your Honor.
             THE COURT: 125 is admitted.
14
15
        (Government's Exhibit 125 was admitted into evidence.)
16
             MS. PETERS: All right. And if we could publish,
17
   Ms. Dyer, the first page of Government's Exhibit 125.
18
   BY MS. PETERS:
        All right. At the top of this e-mail, it looks like Julie
19
20
   Chrisley on March 8th sent you, Mr. Desisto, and Todd Chrisley
   an e-mail; is that right?
21
22
   Α
        Correct.
23
        And what was attached to this e-mail?
   Q
24 \parallelA The W-9 form.
25
      And who's listed on that W-9 form?
                     United States District Court
```

```
Elizabeth Faye Chrisley.
 1
 2
        (Government's Exhibit 130 was marked for purposes of
    identification.)
 3
 4
   BY MS. PETERS:
 5
   Q Okay. If you would take a look at Government's
   Exhibit 130.
 6
 7
             Do you recognize that?
 8
       Yes.
 9
        What is that document?
   Q
10 || A
       It is an e-mail.
11 \|Q\| All right. Are you on that e-mail?
12
   A Yes.
13
   Q Does that appear to be a true and accurate copy of the
14 | e-mail you received?
15
       Yes.
             MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time we'd move for
16
   the admission of Government's Exhibit 130.
17
18
             THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Morris?
19
             MR. MORRIS: No, your Honor.
20
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
21
                             No, your Honor.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
22
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
23
             MR. GRIFFIN: No, your Honor.
             THE COURT: 130 is admitted.
24
25
        (Government's Exhibit 130 was admitted into evidence.)
                     United States District Court
```

MS. PETERS: If we could, please, publish, Ms. Dyer. 1 BY MS. PETERS: 2 3 All right. So at the bottom of this e-mail, Mr. Desisto, is that part of the e-mail we just looked at where Julie 4 Chrisley sent you a signed W-9 form for Faye Chrisley? 5 Is -- I mean, yeah. Yes. 6 7 MS. PETERS: All right. Ms. Dyer, if we could go to 8 the next part of that e-mail. BY MS. PETERS: 9 10 All right. Your response is on March 13th; is that right? 11 Yes. 12 So a few days after Julie Chrisley sent the signed W-9? Q 13 Yes. You wrote to Julie: "Julie, our account team has asked if 14 15 you could please type up a few sentences saying that you're 16 authorizing monies to be paid to Faye on behalf of Julie and 17 Todd Chrisley and sign, please. It's called a letter of direction. Would that be okay to send over"? 18 19 Did I read that right? 20 Yes. Α Why did you send that e-mail? 21 Q 22 The CEG back office required it. 23 Q Okay. 24 They asked -- they said they needed that in order to issue 25 any sort of payments.

```
(Government's Exhibit 132 was marked for purposes of
 1
    identification.)
 2
    BY MS. PETERS:
 3
 4
       All right. If you could take a look at Government's
 5
   Exhibit 132 and let me know if you recognize that document.
 6
        Yep.
 7
       All right. Are you on this e-mail?
 8
      Yes, I am.
 9
        All right. Is this a true and accurate copy of an e-mail
10
   that you received?
11
        Yes.
12
             MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time we'd move for
    the admission of Government's Exhibit 132.
13
14
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
15
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
16
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
17
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
18
19
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
20
             THE COURT: It's admitted, 132.
21
        (Government's Exhibit 132 was admitted into evidence.)
22
   BY MS. PETERS:
23
   Q All right. And here, Mr. Desisto, does this show that
    Julie Chrisley later on March 13th e-mailed you and Michael
24
25
    Chrisley, Todd Chrisley, a scanned document?
                     United States District Court
```

1 Yes. 2 MS. PETERS: All right. Ms. Dyer, if we could go to 3 the document. 4 BY MS. PETERS: 5 Q All right. It appears this letter says: "On March 13th, 6 2017, letter of direction. To whom it may concern. Please allow this letter to serve as notice that I, Julie Chrisley, 7 8 authorize monies to be paid to Faye Chrisley on behalf of Julie and Todd Chrisley." 9 10 Did I read that right? 11 || A Yes. 12 Q All right. And who signed there? 13 It appears to be Julie Chrisley. 14 (Government's Exhibit 137 was marked for purposes of identification.) 15 BY MS. PETERS: 16 17 All right. If you could take a look at Government's 18 Exhibit 134 -- I'm sorry, 137. Let me know if you recognize that document. 19 20 | A It's an e-mail and it looks like it's a screen shot. 21 || Q All right. Is this an e-mail that you're on? 22 Yes. 23 || Q Is it a fair and accurate copy of that e-mail?

MS. PETERS: Your Honor, at this time we'd move for United States District Court

24 II A

Yes.

```
the admission of Government's Exhibit 137.
 1
 2
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
 3
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
 4
 5
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             No objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
 6
 7
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
 8
             THE COURT: 137 is in.
 9
        (Government's Exhibit 137 was admitted into evidence.)
10
    BY MS. PETERS:
        All right. And this appears to be another e-mail from
11
12
   that date, March 13th, 2017, where Julie Chrisley e-mails you
13
   and Todd Chrisley; is that right?
14 || A
       Yes.
15
  Q what is the subject line on that e-mail?
16
   A New Wiring Instructions.
             MS. PETERS: Could we go to Page 2, Ms. Dyer?
17
18
   BY MS. PETERS:
19
        All right. And is this -- what are we looking at now
   Q
20
   Mr. Desoto?
        Desisto.
21
  Α
22
   Q
        Desisto.
                  Sorry.
23
        It appears to be a screen shot of an account number and
24 | routing numbers.
25
        Did you provide this information to the accounting office
                     United States District Court
```

- at CEG after you received it from Julie Chrisley? 1
- I don't remember, but I probably did. 2
- 3 All right. After the Chrisleys provided you with that wiring information for a different account and provided the 4 5 W-9 for Faye Chrisley and the letter from Julie Chrisley, did
- CEG start sending payments into that new account? 6
- 7 You'd have to talk to accounts payable, but through e-mail 8 recollection, I believe that they were paid to that account.
- 9 Do you know if any of the money that was paid into that new account was for work done by Faye Chrisley? 10
- We never worked with Faye, so we would not have been able 11 12 to -- the answer to your question is, was it for Faye, no.
 - Did Todd Chrisley or Julie Chrisley ever tell you that the day before Todd Chrisley e-mailed you saying that the account had been --
 - MR. MORRIS: Objection to the leading question. believe she can ask if he had a conversation and what the conversation was, but I don't believe she should supply the substance of it.
 - THE COURT: Let me just look at the question again.
- 21 MS. PETERS: I can rephrase it, your Honor.
- 22 Okay. Go ahead and rephrase. THE COURT:
- 23 MS. PETERS: Ms. Dyer, if we could please publish 24 Government's Exhibit 119. And zoom in on the e-mail, please.

25 BY MS. PETERS:

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

```
what is the date on this e-mail, Mr. Desisto?
 1
 2
        March 7th, 2017.
 3
        Can you tell the jury whether or not Todd Chrisley told
 4
   you that the IRS --
 5
             MR. MORRIS: Objection. Leading.
             THE COURT: I'll sustain.
 6
 7
             MS. PETERS: I'll rephrase, your Honor.
 8
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
   BY MS. PETERS:
 9
10
      Mr. Desisto, can you tell the jury whether or not Todd
    Chrisley indicated anything about the IRS asking any
11
    information --
12
13
             MR. MORRIS: Objection. Leading.
14
             THE COURT: Hold on. Let me just hear her
15
    question first before the witness responds.
             Go ahead.
16
   BY MS. PETERS:
17
       Can you tell the jury whether or not Todd Chrisley
18
19
   mentioned anything about the IRS happening the day before he
20
    sent you this e-mail?
             MR. MORRIS: Objection. Leading.
21
22
             THE COURT: I'll overrule. I'll overrule at that
23
   point.
24
             THE WITNESS: He did not mention it, no.
25
             MS. PETERS:
                          Thank you.
                     United States District Court
```

```
No further questions.
 1
             Thank you, Mr. Desisto.
 2
 3
             THE COURT: All right. Cross-examination by
   Mr. Morris.
 4
 5
             MR. MORRIS: Thank you.
                           Cross-Examination
 6
 7
   BY MR. MORRIS:
 8
        Hello, Mr. Desisto.
 9
       Hey. Hello.
       You are testifying after looking at a bunch of e-mails
10
11
    that were given to you by the federal prosecutor sometime ago;
12
   right?
13
       Yes.
        And before they gave them to you, you really didn't have
14
15
   very much of a memory of all of this, did you?
        This stuff's five years ago. And unfortunately, without
16
17
   seeing it, I have very little memory of them.
18
        So basically what you're doing is just reading the --
   reading what's in here and assuming it's correct?
19
20
        Assuming, yes. I might have scattered memory here and
21
   there of it. But again, it's five years ago, so --
22
       Okay. Do you have any notes from anytime that this
23
   occurred five years ago in March of 2017?
24
        There are notes, possibly old e-mails.
25
       Pardon me?
   0
```

- 1 A I guess these e-mails. Right.
- 2 Q Other than this, I mean, did you take any notes of any
- 3 ||conversations you had with Todd Chrisley?
- 4 | A No.
- 5 Q Did Todd Chrisley ever tell you, listen, I want you to
- 6 | hide money from the IRS?
- 7 | A NO.
- 8 Q Did Todd Chrisley say I'm moving this money to Faye
- 9 Chrisley because I don't want anybody to know where it is?
- 10 A No.
- 11 Q And as I understand it -- you correct me if I'm wrong. --
- 12 | in March of 2017, he contacts you, he meaning Todd Chrisley,
- 13 | contacts you in Government's Exhibit 119 and says, stop
- 14 sending deposits to this particular account because it's been
- 15 compromised. Right?
- 16 A Correct.
- 17 Q That's not the first time he brought to your attention
- 18 that their account had been compromised; correct?
- 19 A Correct.
- 20 Q Two months before there had been a problem with the
- 21 | account, hadn't there?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q Okay. And are you aware that in March of 2017, right
- 24 about this time, in fact the Bank of America account had been
- 25 | compromised?

- 1 $\|A\|$ I'm not aware of that.
- 2 Q Are you aware that there were several unauthorized
- 3 | transactions that happened in the account?
- 4 A No.
- 5 Q Okay. Did you ask?
- 6 A No.
- 7 | Q Okay. I mean, look -- again, correct me if I'm wrong. --
- 8 | you've got a client who's being paid through a company, that
- 9 ∥is, 7C's; right?
- 10 A Paid through CEG to 7C's?
- 11 Q Yes, 7C's.
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And that's not unusual, is it, to pay a company, what I
- 14 | would call a loan-out company? Is that right?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q That's sort of normal; isn't it?
- 17 | A Yes.
- 18 | Q I mean, people do that every day?
- 19 A Yes, they do.
- 20 Q It's not to hide money from the IRS or anybody else, is
- 21 ||it, as far as you know?
- 22 A As far as I know, no.
- 23 | Q It's the norm; isn't it? A loan-out company gets the
- 24 money and disburses it to whomever it disburses it to?
- 25 A Loan-outs are normal.

- 1 Q Pardon me?
- 2 A They're normal.
- $3 \parallel Q$ That's normal.
- 4 Okay. So we have 7C's getting the money. And 7C's
- 5 has -- do you recall this is a Bank of America 7C's account?
- 6 Do you recall it?
- 7 | A I don't know.
- 8 Q Okay. Well, at the bottom of Exhibit -- sorry.
- 9 || Exhibit 137.
- 10 MR. MORRIS: Could I have Page 2 of 137, please,
- 11 | Shannon? Thank you.
- 12 BY MR. MORRIS:
- 13 | Q That says Bank of America; right?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q So if the original 7C's account was Bank of America, it's
- 16 being moved to a different Bank of America account; right?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q Okay. And CEG is given the account number? This is not a
- 19 || secret; right?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 | Q And CEG is given the name on the account, which is Faye
- 22 || Chrisley?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q And Faye Chrisley is the mother of Todd Chrisley?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q Faye Chrisley is on the show, Chrisley Knows Best?
- 2 || A ∪h-huh.
- 3 Q Right?
- 4 A I don't watch the show, but yes.
- 5 0 You understand that she was?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q Okay. All right. Do you recall also at this time in
- 8 March discussing with Todd that they were going to be moving,
- 9 that is, the family was going to be moving to California?
- 10 A I don't remember that.
- 11 | Q Don't remember that?
- 12 A No.
- 13 Q You don't recall -- do you recall that in fact -- we were
- 14 still representing him at the time. Do you recall the fact
- 15 | that indeed in the late spring, early summer of 2017 the
- 16 | family did relocate to California?
- 17 A I don't disagree. I just don't remember. I just don't
- 18 | remember. I'm sorry. I don't remember.
- 19 $\|Q\|$ If you don't remember, it's okay.
- 20 And that the only one left in Tennessee to take care
- 21 of things was Faye Chrisley, his mother?
- 22 MS. PETERS: Objection, your Honor. This is outside
- 23 the scope of the witness's knowledge.
- THE COURT: I'll sustain. I mean, if he's already
- 25 said that he doesn't remember, for you to continue asking him

```
questions is basically you testifying. I'll sustain.
   BY MR. MORRIS:
 2
 3
        Do you know where Faye Chrisley lived?
 4
        I mean, if you look at her W-9, maybe it has the address
 5
   on there, that was provided. So it's Nashville, Tennessee.
 6
       Nashville, Tennessee?
   Q
 7
        On the W-9. I don't know where she lives. This is just
 8
   what the W-9 says.
      And tell me this: Where does the -- strike that.
 9
10
             The W-9, that's a form that CEG's back office
    requires to be filled out; is that right?
11
12
   Α
      Correct.
13
             MR. MORRIS: May I see that exhibit number, please,
    Shannon? Let's see --
14
15
             THE COURT:
                        The W-9?
            MR. MORRIS:
16
                          w-9.
17
             THE COURT: 125, is that --
18
             MR. MORRIS: Thank you. I think it's 125, second
19
   page.
20
             MS. PETERS: It's not in the electronic system.
21
             MR. MORRIS:
                          Oh, it's not?
22
             MS. PETERS: Uh-uh.
23
             MR. MORRIS:
                          I have a copy. Thank you.
24
   BY MR. MORRIS:
25
       The W-9 --
   Q
```

```
MR. MORRIS: ELMO time.
 1
 2
                             (brief pause)
 3
    BY MR. MORRIS:
 4
        Oh, look. There it is.
 5
             W-9, that's the top of it; right?
 6
        Yep.
 7
        You've got one in front of you?
 8
        Yes.
 9
        Okay. And signed by Elizabeth Chrisley on 3/7/2017;
10
   right?
11
   Α
        Yes.
12
   Q Thank you.
13
             That document, that's a -- that's an IRS Department
   of Treasury document; isn't it? See in the upper left-hand
14
15
    corner, Department of Treasury Internal Revenue Service?
16
   Α
        Yes.
17
        That form goes to the IRS from your -- your company, the
   people who do the bookkeeping stuff, they send this form to
18
19
   the IRS, don't they?
20
        CEG I guess sends it, yeah.
21
   Q Okay. Thank you.
22
             Okay. So we have a compromised account and we
23
   changed it to a new account; right?
24
   lΑ
        Yes.
25
        We give you all the information you request about the new
                     United States District Court
```

- 1 | account?
- 2 A Gave CEG. Yes.
- 3 Q Any information you asked about was given to you either by
- 4 Todd Chrisley or Julie Chrisley?
- $5 \parallel A$ Any information. It was more like it was -- oh, yeah,
- 6 like, the W-9. Yes.
- 7 ||Q Yeah, gave you whatever you asked for?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q Asked for a W-9 -- asked for the name of the person, Faye
- 10 || Chrisley?
- 11 | A Uh-huh.
- 12 Q Asked for a W-9 signed by Faye Chrisley; right?
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 \parallel 0 Got that.
- 15 Asked for routing instructions; right?
- 16 A I didn't -- that was provided.
- 17 Q It was asked for by somebody and you -- it had to be
- 18 provided to CEG and it was provided; right?
- 19 A I would say yes. But like it could have been just sent to
- 20 me, right. Like, it's not like I could have requested it. It
- 21 could have just been e-mailed.
- 22 Q Okay. Is there anything either Todd or Julie Chrisley
- 23 asked you to hide in any way about the fact that this payment
- 24 | from Little Things -- is that it, Little Things?
- 25 A Yeah.

```
-- was now going to a new account?
 1
 2
        Can you say that question one more time? I'm really
 3
    sorry. Can you repeat the question, please?
        Yeah. Did anybody ask you to hide anything --
 4
   Q
 5
        No.
        -- about the fact the money was going there?
 6
 7
        No.
            No hiding.
 8
             MR. MORRIS: Thank you very much.
 9
             THE COURT: Any questions, Mr. Friedberg?
10
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No questions, your Honor. Thank you.
11
             THE COURT: Thank you.
12
             Any questions, Mr. Griffin?
13
             MR. GRIFFIN: Yes.
14
             THE COURT: All right.
                          Cross-Examination
15
   BY MR. GRIFFIN:
16
17
        Just one question. On all the e-mails that you just
18
   talked about, Mr. Tarantino, Peter Tarantino is not on that
19
   e-mail?
20
       Correct.
  Α
21
       Any of them?
   Q
22
        No.
23
             MR. GRIFFIN: Thank you.
24
             THE COURT: All right. Any redirect of this witness?
25
             MS. PETERS: No, your Honor.
                     United States District Court
```

1	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. You are free
2	to go.
3	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
4	THE COURT: Government, call your next witness,
5	please.
6	MR. KREPP: Thank you, your Honor. The Government
7	calls Lisa Stone.
8	THE COURT: All right.
9	Government, I can't remember. The exhibit that this
10	witness just left, is that the one for our record or was that
11	just his copy? In other words, what needs to happen with
12	these?
13	MR. KREPP: I believe those are just copies. We can
14	reconcile at the end of the day.
15	THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure that
16	anything that should go to Ms. Beck stays with her.
17	Good afternoon, ma'am. If you will come on up, I
18	will swear you in.
19	Good afternoon. If you'll raise your right hand,
20	please.
21	LISA STONE,
22	A WITNESS HEREIN, HAVING BEEN FIRST DULY SWORN, WAS EXAMINED
23	AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS:
24	THE COURT: If you would take the witness stand. And
25	once you are seated comfortably, please state your name, then
	United States District Court

also spell it for the record. 1 2 THE WITNESS: Lisa, L-I-S-A, Stone, S-T-O-N-E. 3 Direct Examination 4 BY MR. KREPP: 5 Good morning, Ms. Stone. A Good morning. 6 7 Well, afternoon, actually. Sorry. The day is getting 8 away from me. 9 MR. KREPP: Your Honor, may I approach? I've already handed a copy of this to defense counsel. To make it easier 10 11 for everybody, I have a list of the exhibits I plan on 12 admitting. 13 THE COURT: Yes. And you may move freely in the courtroom without request, but thank you. 14 15 MR. KREPP: Thank you, your Honor. BY MR. KREPP: 16 17 All right. Can you please tell us how you're employed? Q 18 I am a financial center manager for Bank of America. 19 All right. How long have you been with Bank of America? Q 20 A Thirteen years. All right. And have you always been a financial -- what 21 Q 22 was the title again? 23 Financial center manager, for 11 years.

And what did you do for the first two years?

United States District Court

I worked in a call center.

24

25

Q

- 1 | Q All right.
- 2 A For Bank of America.
- 3 Q And what part of the country do you live in?
- 4 A Right now I'm in Nashville, Tennessee.
- 5 Q How long have you been there for?
- 6 A It's five and a half years.
- 7 Q Okay. Now, can you briefly go through your duties and
- 8 | responsibilities at Bank of America?
- 9 A Sure. As the manager, I stand in the lobby, greet all the
- 10 | clients that come in, get them to the right place to make sure
- 11 | they're taken care of properly, help them get their
- 12 | transactions completed with my team, making sure they're doing
- 13 | things properly.
- 14 Q All right. Great.
- 15 Now, I want to ask you some just basic background
- 16 | information on bank accounts.
- 17 Are you familiar with how signature cards work at
- 18 | Bank of America?
- 19 A Absolutely, yes.
- 20 Q All right. So what does it mean if somebody has signature
- 21 | authority over a particular bank account?
- 22 A It means they're able to transact with that account,
- 23 ||deposit, withdrawal, whatever they might need.
- 24 | Q All right. Are there limitations? So if somebody comes
- 25 linto the bank, let's say, and does not have signature

- 1 authority, are they restricted from certain activities with
- 2 respect to that account?
- 3 | A Yes.
- 4 Q What type of activities?
- 5 A If they're not an owner, they're not able to do anything
- 6 | with the accounts.
- 7 Q Meaning can they take money out of the accounts?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q All right. Now, I want to direct your attention to March
- 10 of 2017.
- 11 So were you still employed by Bank of America in
- 12 March of 2017?
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 Q All right. And were you working at a particular branch?
- 15 A Yes. Green Hills location.
- 16 Q All right. And obviously most of us in this courtroom are
- 17 not from Nashville. Can you give us an idea where around
- 18 ||Nashville that branch is located?
- 19 A That's just the south part of Nashville called Green
- 20 | Hills.
- 21 | Q Great.
- 22 Were your duties and responsibilities there the same
- 23 as they are right now?
- 24 A Yes.
- Q All right. How big of a branch was the Green Hills
 United States District Court

```
location when you were there?
 1
        Physically it's very small, very confined location.
 2
 3
        If you can please just take a look at the binder I handed
 4
   you.
 5
        Yes.
        (Government's Exhibit 102A was marked for purposes of
 6
 7
    identification.)
 8
   BY MR. KREPP:
        We'll start with Government's Exhibit 102A.
 9
10
        Yes.
11
        It's a two-page exhibit.
12
             Do you recognize that exhibit?
        That is the Green Hills location.
13
14
        And it's two photographs; is that correct?
  ll Q
15
        Yes.
16
        Do those photographs truly and accurately depict how the
   Green Hills location would have looked in March of 2017?
17
18
        Yes.
19
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
20
    of Government's Exhibit 102A.
21
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
22
             MR. MORRIS: Mr. Anulewicz.
23
             THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz?
24
             MR. ANULEWICZ: We have no objection.
25
             THE COURT:
                         All right. Mr. Friedberg?
                     United States District Court
```

MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection, your Honor. 1 THE COURT: Mr. Griffin? 2 3 MR. GRIFFIN: No objection. THE COURT: 102A is in. 4 5 (Government's Exhibit 102A was admitted into evidence.) 6 MR. KREPP: If we could please publish 102A. We may need to rotate it. 7 8 BY MR. KREPP: Q All right. Can you just give -- we'll start with Page 1. 9 Just give the jurors an idea of what we're looking at here. 10 A Sure. This is as you're coming into the center. On the 11 12 right is the lobby station. That's where I would stand. 13 Basically that's my standing desk. And then in front of you is the teller line. 14 15 MR. KREPP: All right. If we can go to the next page, please. 16 BY MR. KREPP: 17 18 What are we looking at here? 19 Opposite direction from the teller line, looking at the 20 front door. Okay. All right. So if we go back to the first page of 21 22 this exhibit, where would you generally be located during the day when you were working in March 2017? 23 24 On the right where you see that computer at that desk. 25 Q Okay. Great.

```
All right. Now, are you familiar with an individual
 1
   named Julie Chrisley?
 2
 3
        Yes.
 4
       All right. And how do you know Mrs. Chrisley?
 5
        She would come in and do transactions on the 7C's account.
 6
        (Government's Exhibit 103B was marked for purposes of
   identification.)
 7
   BY MR. KREPP:
 8
       All right. And showing you what's been marked for
 9
10
   identification as Government's Exhibit 103B. If you can turn
   to the next set in the documents there in front of you.
11
12
             Do you recognize this document?
13
   A Yes, sir. That's the signature card for the business
14
   laccount.
        Okay. The 7C's Productions business account?
15
16
        Yes.
17
        All right. Did this come from Bank of America?
18
       Yes.
19
   Q All right. Thank you.
20
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I move for the admission of
    Government's Exhibit 103B.
21
22
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris -- I'm sorry. Mr. Anulewicz?
23
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
                             No objection.
24
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
25
                             No objection, your Honor.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                     United States District Court
```

THE COURT: Mr. Griffin? 1 2 MR. GRIFFIN: No objection. 3 THE COURT: 103B is admitted. (Government's Exhibit 103B was admitted into evidence.) 4 5 MR. KREPP: If we can please publish it. Thank you. 6 And if we can zoom into the top third of the page, please. 7 BY MR. KREPP: 8 Now, just so the jurors know, the document on the screen only has four digits; correct? 9 10 A Correct. 11 Q It says "redacted". 12 But the one in front of you, does it have all the entire account number? 13 14 || A Yes. 15 So we've redacted portions of documents here because we're 16 in open court. If you need to refer to the actual document 17 for some reason, let me know. Okay? 18 Okay. 19 Q All right. Great. 20 So what is this document again? This is the business signature card for account ending in 21 22 6044. And it's in the name of 7C's Productions; is that right? 23 24 Yes. 25 All right. And if we can zoom out, MR. KREPP: United States District Court

- 1 please.
- 2 BY MR. KREPP:
- 3 Q And just looking at the bottom, who had signature
- 4 | authority over this account?
- 5 A Julie Chrisley.
- 6 ||Q| All right. And at the upper left-hand portion, the date
- 7 | next to Mrs. Chrisley's name is a bit cut off there from the
- 8 scan. But is there a date on the upper left-hand portion of
- 9 | the document?
- 10 A Yes. July 29th, 2014.
- 11 MR. KREPP: All right. And if we can go to the next
- 12 page of the document, please.
- 13 BY MR. KREPP:
- 14 Q All right. What is Mrs. Chrisley's title listed as?
- 15 A Owner.
- 16 MR. KREPP: All right. Now, if we can go back to the
- 17 | first page, please, Ms. Dyer.
- 18 BY MR. KREPP:
- 19 Q So going back to my question earlier about who -- about
- 20 what signature authority means, what can you tell us about
- 21 | this account and this signature -- this signature card? What
- 22 does this tell you as a bank manager?
- 23 A That Julie is the only one that can do transactions out of
- 24 this account for the 7C's Productions.
- 25 Q All right. Thank you.

```
Now, to be clear, this was not opened up at your
 1
 2
    branch; is that correct?
 3
        That's correct. If you look at the back page of the card,
   it shows where it was done in July of 2014.
 4
 5
             MR. KREPP: Okay. So if we can go to the next page,
 6
    please.
 7
             THE WITNESS: Down at the bottom.
 8
   BY MR. MORRIS:
   Q Willow Springs, and that's not, obviously, your branch;
 9
10
   right?
11
        Right.
12
       All right. Now, to your knowledge -- well, let me ask
   Q
13
   you: Do you see Julie Chrisley in the courtroom here today?
       I do.
14 || A
15
        Can you please tell me where she's sitting and identify
16
    something she's wearing?
17
       Yes. She's right over there and she has a black blazer on
   with white trim.
18
             MR. KREPP: If the record will reflect the witness
19
20
   has identified the defendant.
21
             THE COURT: The record will so reflect.
22
            MR. KREPP: Thank you.
23
   BY MR. KREPP:
24
   Q All right. Now, have you had an opportunity to review
25
    internal Bank of America records related to this account, 7C's
                     United States District Court
```

- 1 | Productions, prior to coming to court here today?
- 2 | A Yes.
- 3 Q So who had sole signature authority over this particular
- 4 | account from 2014 until March 6th, 2017?
- 5 A Julie Chrisley.
- 6 Q Did anybody else have signature authority of that account
- 7 || during that timeframe?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q All right. Now, how often would Mrs. Chrisley come into
- 10 | the bank? Again, I want to first talk about events before
- 11 | March 7th, 2017. All right?
- 12 A We would see her a couple times a week pretty much on a
- 13 consistent basis definitely weekly.
- 14 Q What types of transactions would she be doing?
- 15 A Making deposits, withdrawals, getting cashier's checks,
- 16 | typical banking transactions.
- 17 Q Would you ever deal with her personally?
- 18 A Yeah, just general chitchat while she was working with a
- 19 teller, learning about what they were doing, where they were
- 20 going, that kind of stuff.
- 21 Q All right. Now, can you tell me whether or not before
- 22 March 7th, 2017, from either your direct personal interactions
- 23 | with Mrs. Chrisley or from your review of Bank of America
- 24 | records, tell me whether or not anybody else attempted to get
- 25 signature authority over this account up until March, again,
 United States District Court

- 1 6th 2017?
- 2 A No.
- 3 ||Q All right. Meaning nobody did?
- 4 A Nobody tried.
- 5 Q Okay. Thank you.
- 6 All right. Now, so let's talk about March 7th, 2017.
- 7 A Okay.
- 8 Q Can you tell me if you were working at the Green Hills
- 9 branch that day?
- 10 | A I was.
- 11 Q All right. And can you tell me whether or not you saw
- 12 Mrs. Chrisley that day?
- 13 || A I did.
- 14 Q All right. And can you tell me if she came into the bank?
- 15 A She did.
- 16 Q Did she come in alone?
- 17 A She did not. She had Faye with her.
- 18 Q Who is Faye?
- 19 A That's her mother-in-law.
- 20 ||Q All right. Now, can you tell me if her mother-in-law had
- 21 | an account at Bank of America as well prior to March 7th,
- 22 | 2017?
- 23 A She might have. She had come into the bank with Julie a
- 24 couple of times, so I had met her. But I really didn't know
- 25 much more than that.

- 1 Q Okay. All right. Now, so can you tell me if you spoke to
- 2 Ms. Julie Chrisley that morning?
- 3 A I did. I greeted her when she came in.
- 4 Q All right. And because we're talking about Ms. Chrisley
- 5 and Ms. Chrisley, I'll refer to them as Ms. Julie Chrisley and
- 6 Ms. Faye Chrisley.
- 7 A Okay.
- 8 Q Do you recall the conversation you had with Ms. Julie
- 9 Chrisley that morning?
- 10 A Yes. When she came in, she let me know that she needed to
- 11 | make a change to the account and wanted to know when that
- 12 | could be -- when that could be done.
- 13 Q Did she say what kind of change she wanted to make to the
- 14 | account?
- 15 A She needed to change ownership.
- 16 Q Did she go any further and say ownership -- you know,
- 17 | change ownership to somebody else?
- 18 $\|A\|$ It was to Faye because she was the only one with her.
- 19 Q All right. So did you speak to Faye Chrisley when they
- 20 came into the bank?
- 21 || A Briefly, yes.
- 22 Q All right. Who was leading the discussion with you? Was
- 23 | it Julie Chrisley or Faye Chrisley?
- 24 A It was Julie.
- 25 Q All right. So based upon your conversations with Julie,
 United States District Court

- 1 | what did you do?
- 2 A I went to look up the processes of how something like that
- 3 can be done and talk to my team about it and then decided the
- 4 | best person for them to meet would be our small business
- 5 | banker, Ben.
- 6 Q And what was Ben's full name?
- 7 ∥A Ben Stranahan, Benjamin Stranahan.
- 8 Q Can you tell me whether or not you saw Elizabeth and Julie
- 9 Chrisley go to speak to Mr. Stranahan?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 \mathbb{Q} And to be clear, were you present for that meeting?
- 12 $\|A\|$ No. They went into an office that he was in.
- 13 Q All right. Without telling me anything specifically about
- 14 What was said, did you have a conversation with Mr. Stranahan
- 15 after this meeting?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q All right. And again, without telling me anything
- 18 Mr. Stranahan said, can you tell me if you directed
- 19 Mr. Stranahan to do anything?
- 20 A There was a form missing, so I needed him to have that
- 21 || form signed.
- 22 Q Okay. And if we move forward in your packet -- I believe
- 23 | 107 we're going to move past for now. But if we can go to
- 24 Government's Exhibit 118.
- MR. KREPP: Not admitted yet, Ms. Dyer.
 United States District Court

```
(Government's Exhibit 118 was marked for purposes of
 1
 2
    identification.)
    BY MR. KREPP:
 3
 4
        Let me know when you see it, Ms. Stone.
 5
        Yes.
        Do you recognize the e-mail in the "to" line?
 6
 7
        You said -- hold on. Maybe I'm not there yet. Which one?
 8
        118.
             Here, I'll show you my copy.
   Q
 9
        Yes. Thank you.
        Do you recognize the e-mail in the "to" line?
10
  ll Q
11
  lΙΑ
        Yes.
12
   Q
        Whose e-mail is that?
13
        It's Ben's, Benjamin Stranahan's e-mail.
14 || Q
        Was that his Bank of America address that he used at the
15
   time?
16
        Employee e-mail, yes.
17
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I move for the admission
18
   of --
   BY MR. KREPP:
19
20
        Well, actually, let me ask you this: Can you turn to the
   next few pages and just look through them.
21
22
   Α
        Okay.
23
  ll Q
        Do you recognize those documents?
24 | A
        Yes.
25
        Do they appear to be the documents that you requested that
   Q
```

```
Mr. Stranahan obtained from Mrs. Chrisley?
 2
        Yes.
 3
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
   of Government's Exhibit 118.
 4
 5
             MR. ANULEWICZ: Your Honor, I object to 118. First
 6
   of all, she's not on the e-mails. It's hearsay. And I
    think -- I don't know for sure right now, but I think she's
 7
 8
    testified previously she's never seen the documents attached.
 9
             THE COURT: What say you with respect to the hearsay
10
   objection?
             MR. KREPP: Well, it's not hearsay. It's a statement
11
12
   of the defendant, so it's a statement of a party opponent.
                                                                So
13
    that's by definition not hearsay.
14
            As to this issue as to -- I think we're going to have
15
    this issue come up again, your Honor. As I understood,
    there's a stipulation --
16
17
             THE COURT: Let's not talk about any
18
   misunderstandings with respect to the stipulation right now
19
    because that's something that, as stated earlier, needs to be
20
   worked out and probably best done outside of the jury's
21
   presence.
22
             MR. KREPP: So it's a statement of a party opponent
23
   is my response.
24
             THE COURT: Okay. Tell me again which -- that is --
25
   which defendant was on that one? I can't remember.
```

MR. KREPP: This was an e-mail from Julie Chrisley. 1 2 And again, directly from Julie Chrisley to Benjamin Stranahan. 3 So our argument is that it's not hearsay, it's a statement of a party opponent. And it's also not offered --4 5 THE COURT: That is still going to be affected I guess by -- I'll tell you what, ladies and gentlemen, I'm 6 sorry to have you do this, but let me have you step out 7 8 briefly. I think we will have to talk about the stipulation a 9 10 little bit. 11 (The jury exited the courtroom at 2:30 p.m., after 12 which the following proceedings were had.) 13 THE COURT: You-all be seated or be at ease. 14 I don't know how many of these exhibits are purported 15 to have been covered by the stipulation. But assuming this was one of them, I guess -- well, authenticity is not being 16 17 challenged, as I did not hear that as an objection. I only heard hearsay. 18 19 So Mr. Krepp, is this one of the exhibits covered by 20 the stipulation that is at issue at this point? 21 MR. KREPP: If I could just back up a couple of 22 things? 23 THE COURT: Yes. 24 MR. KREPP: Yes, it is. It's our understanding that 25 any documents that -- we've exchanged lists -- that were

covered by grand jury subpoenas or by e-mail search warrants 1 2 the parties have stipulated as to authenticity. 3 THE COURT: okav. MR. KREPP: Just as an evidentiary matter, we don't 4 5 need a live witness to authenticate that particular document. 6 Right. That's not the full foundation THE COURT: for admissibility, though. There may still be other things 7 8 like hearsay. 9 MR. KREPP: Like hearsay, exactly. So for instance, 10 if it's an e-mail from John Smith to a random person, that 11 would be hearsay, it would be inadmissible. Here the 12 document is an e-mail -- two responses. One, to the extent it 13 is a statement, it's a statement from Julie Chrisley, who is a defendant. And Number 2, it's the Government's contention 14 15 that this is a lie, so it's not a statement by definition. The document itself contains a misrepresentation that says 16 17 that Elizabeth Faye Chrisley is a 100 percent owner of 7C's 18 Productions. And again, that cuts to the heart of the case. A lie cannot be a statement. 19 20 THE COURT: So it is not a statement of the defendant? I guess I'm misunderstanding. It is a statement 21 22 and it's not a statement? MR. KREPP: It's not offered for the truth of the 23 24 matter asserted.

THE COURT: Oh, it's not hearsay.

United States District Court

25

MR. KREPP: Yes. I apologize.

THE COURT: It's okay.

MR. KREPP: But again, I think just moving forward, our understanding was, to streamline things, we would not need to have somebody on the stand to authenticate each and every e-mail because the e-mails are --

THE COURT: Well, I don't think anyone is saying that you need that. I did not hear authenticity as an objection just now. That's what you just said. The objection is hearsay, which is why I said to you what say you with respect to hearsay. I don't think anyone is challenging whether or not you have to authenticate through a live witness or otherwise.

What say you with respect to it's a statement of the defendant and also that it is not being offered for the truth of the matter being asserted so it's not hearsay at all?

MR. ANULEWICZ: Sure. I think that it is hearsay because he says that there's a statement in here that they're trying to move into the case. But more importantly, the statement was not made to this witness. The statement was made to Benjamin Stranahan. If they want to put Benjamin Stranahan as to who the statement was made, they can talk to him. And I think previously, at least in their 302s, this witness has said, I have never seen these documents that are appended to this e-mail. And so what they want to do is they United States District Court

want to shortcut the process and have her introduce this e-mail, which she's never seen, the documents which she's never seen. and the statement was not made to her.

THE COURT: Well, how is the last couple of things you said not part of authenticity? How would that not be covered by the stipulation? If you stipulated that it's authentic, she doesn't have to say I've seen it before and this is what it is. You-all have stipulated that these are what the Government purports them to be. So I'm just looking for --

MR. ANULEWICZ: They are, but I still believe that it's hearsay because the statement was not made to her and there's a lack of foundation.

THE COURT: That's not -- I'm not going to speak for you. Go ahead, Mr. Krepp.

MR. KREPP: I think, just so the Court knows -- and we'll talk to opposing counsel at the appropriate time.

Again, this is -- your Honor picked up on the issue right there. It's -- the foundational issue, to the extent there is one, is covered by the stipulation. And I'll let the Court know, there are going to be allegations that certain e-mails are fabricated in this case. The Mark Braddock e-mails, for instance, I have no doubt the defendants are going to claim some of them are fabricated. So we're not trying to back-door those in through this stipulation.

THE COURT: All right. I would encourage you-all to 1 talk at the break, because what I heard Mr. Anulewicz make was 2 3 an authenticity objection. And if there is no challenge as to 4 authenticity because there is a stipulation, then I'm a little 5 confused as to what's going on here. 6 And one last thing. Mr. Krepp, just give me a synopsis of what is involved in this particular statement 7 8 here. 9 MR. KREPP: Sure, your Honor. Is it all right if we 10 pull it up on --11 THE COURT: Sure. The jury is not in here. 12 MR. KREPP: So it's an e-mail from Mrs. Chrisley. And we're having some issues with our formatting. I'm not 13 sure why the L's and I's aren't captured. 14 15 But go to the next page, please. 16 And this is what's covered in the indictment, your 17 Honor. I'll find the paragraph in a moment. If we keep going down, I'll let you know when to 18 19 stop, Ms. Dyer. Right there. 20 On the bottom: "The following persons are nominated to serve as the board of directors -- Elizabeth Faye 21 22 Chrisley" -- I believe it's Paragraph 38 of the indictment. And as we move down, it states right there -- this was covered 23

United States District Court

during the opening statements -- that the stock ownership

should be issued to Elizabeth Faye Chrisley.

24

25

MR. ANULEWICZ: Your Honor, I'll withdraw the --1 THE COURT: Please have a seat, sir. 2 3 MR. ANULEWICZ: I'm sorry. 4 THE COURT: Thank you so much. 5 Mr. Krepp, if it's not being offered for the truth of 6 the matter asserted, for what purpose is it being offered? 7 MR. KREPP: So it's offered to prove the allegation 8 in the indictment that -- the allegation is that the defendant, Julie Chrisley, lied to Bank of America about who 9 owned the account, so it's the opposite of truth. It's this 10 is being offered to show the tax fraud scheme in work, that 11 12 they're trying to remove Julie's name from the account falsely 13 and falsely claim to the bank that Elizabeth Faye Chrisley was a 100 percent owner. 14 15 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Anulewicz. MR. ANULEWICZ: Your Honor, I'll withdraw my 16 17 objection to the exhibit. 18 THE COURT: All right. Bring them back in. 19 Anything before they come back in from anyone? If 20 so, please stand, from the defense side. No? All right. 21 Thank you, sir. Good afternoon to you. 22 (The jury entered the courtroom at 2:36 p.m., after which the following proceedings were had.) 23 24 THE COURT: All right. The jury has reentered and is 25 seated.

```
Everyone else may be seated.
 1
 2
             I will overrule the objection to that last exhibit,
 3
    which is 118, and it is admitted.
 4
             You may proceed.
 5
             MR. KREPP: Thank you, your Honor.
        (Government's Exhibit 118 was admitted into evidence.)
 6
             MR. KREPP: Ms. Dyer, if we could please pull up
 7
    Government's 118.
 8
 9
             THE COURT: I'm sorry. Let me back up. For the
    record, I think the objection was actually withdrawn.
10
11
             MR. ANULEWICZ: Yes.
12
             THE COURT: So it's admitted without objection.
13
             You may proceed.
   BY MR. KREPP:
14
15
        Now, if you look at the copy you have in front of you --
   we're going to try to figure this out at a break. It may take
16
17
   overnight. But the e-mail in front you, is it from
   jchrisley@gmail.com, the printed copy?
18
19
        jchrisley1@gmail.com.
20
        1. I'm sorry about that.
   Q
21
             So does it look like on the screen, for whatever
22
   reason, the L's are missing?
23
        It does.
24
        So we're trying to figure that out. But let's -- is
25
   this -- tell me if I read this correctly here on the screen.
                     United States District Court
```

```
"Ben, it was a pleasure meeting you today. Please
 1
 2
   find attached the documents requested. Thanks, Julie
 3
   Chrislev."
            Did I read that correctly?
 4
 5
   A Yes.
 6
            MR. KREPP: If we could please zoom out and go to the
 7
   next page, Ms. Dyer.
 8
   BY MR. KREPP:
 9
   Q All right. So was this -- does this appear to be a
   document that was attached to the e-mail?
10
11 | A Yes.
12
  Q All right. And does it say, if I'm reading this
   correctly, that Elizabeth Faye Chrisley is the registered
13
14 | agent of 7C's Productions?
15
   A Correct.
            MR. KREPP: All right. If we can go to the next
16
17
   page, please.
18
   BY MR. KREPP:
19
   Q And right there, is this --
20
            MR. KREPP: If you can scroll up just a little bit,
21 ||please, Ms. Dyer.
22
            This is Page 3, for the record.
   BY MR. KREPP:
23
   Q Does this appear to be an IRS form for 7C's Productions,
24
25
   Inc.?
                    United States District Court
```

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 Q And the initial date at the very top portion, it's from
- 3 July of 2013; is that correct?
- 4 A July 3rd, 2013, yes.
- MR. KREPP: Now, zoom out and go to the next page. I
- 6 think we're on Page 4 now.
- 7 BY MR. KREPP:
- 8 Q All right. Tell me if I read this correctly. I'm going 9 to start from the top.
- "Board of directors and shareholders resolution adopting amendment to article of incorporation per 7C's Productions, Inc."
- 13 Did I do okay so far?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q All right. "By duly made and seconded motion, the director of the board of directors of 7C's Productions, Inc.
- 17 voted to adopt the following resolution. Resolved, the board
- 18 of directors find it to be -- find it to be in the best
- 19 interest of the corporation to amend the following items of
- 20 the articles of incorporation prepared during organizational
- 21 meeting dated March 7, 2017, to read as follows: Proposed
- 22 | amendments. Item Number 3. The following persons are
- 23 nominated to serve as the board of directors, Elizabeth Faye
- 24 Chrisley."
- Did I read it correctly so far?

 United States District Court

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 Q We scroll down. "Item 5. The fifth item of business
- 3 concerns the distribution of stock for the corporation.
- 4 Certificates should be prepared for issue reflecting the stock
- 5 ownership in the corporation to be issued as follows:
- 6 | Elizabeth Faye Chrisley, 100 percent." Then "Item 6. The
- 7 | following persons shall hold these offices for the corporation
- 8 for a term of one year or until such time as the board of
- 9 directors determine otherwise, President, Elizabeth Faye
- 10 Chrisley."
- 11 And then it says, "It is further resolved that the
- 12 shareholders authorize and direct the president to prepare
- 13 | articles of amendment to be filed with the proper state
- 14 agency. The undersigned Elizabeth Faye Chrisley certifies
- 15 that she is the duly appointed president of this corporation
- 16 and that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution
- 17 duly adopted at a meeting of the shareholders thereof convened
- 18 and held in accordance with law and the bylaws of said
- 19 corporation on March 7th, 2017, and that such resolution is
- 20 now in full force and effect."
- 21 How did I do?
- 22 A You did great.
- 23 Q Let's go to the next page.
- Does there appear to be a signature dated March 7th,
- 25 || from Elizabeth Chrisley?
 - United States District Court

```
1
        Yes.
 2
        (Government's Exhibits 103 AND 103A were marked for
 3
    purposes of identification.)
 4
    BY MR. KREPP:
 5
       Now, if you can move forward in your binder, please.
    Let's look at Government's Exhibit 103. And while you're
 6
 7
    looking at that, if you can look at the next set, which is
 8
    Government's 103A and tell me if you recognize those
 9
   documents.
       I do.
10
   O What are those?
11
12
        That is the new signature card for account ending in 6044
13
   from March 2017 and the business resolution from the same
14
   date.
15
        Do both these documents come from Bank of America?
16
        Yes.
17
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
   of Government's 103 and 103A.
18
19
             THE COURT: 103B is already in. There is a 103A and
20
   also just a 103, is that what you said?
21
             MR. KREPP: Yes.
                               I think -- yes, your Honor.
                                                            103B
22
    is already in. And 103 is not on the list I handed you.
23
   apologize.
24
             THE COURT: So there is a 103, 103A and 103B?
25
             MR. KREPP:
                         Yes.
```

```
THE COURT: As to 103 and 103A, any objection,
 1
   Mr. Anulewicz?
 2
 3
                             No objection, your Honor.
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
 4
 5
                             No objection, your Honor.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
 6
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
 7
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
 8
             THE COURT: All right. 103 and 103A are also in now.
 9
        (Government's Exhibits 103 and 103A were admitted into
10
   evidence.)
             MR. KREPP: If we can please pull up 103. Let's
11
12
   start with that one. Thank you, Ms. Dyer.
   BY MR. KREPP:
13
14
       Again, is this the signature card for the account ending
   in 6044?
15
16
       Yes.
17
       And it's redacted on the screen in front of us. But is it
   the same account we've been talking about thus far today?
18
19 A Yes.
20 || Q
       And it's for 7C's Productions; correct?
21 | A
       Correct.
22
       All right. If we go to the bottom now, who is listed as
23
   the president now of 7C's Productions?
       Elizabeth Chrisley.
24 A
25
       what's the date that's listed there?
                     United States District Court
```

- 1 A March 7th, 2017.
- 2 Q All right. And now if we can turn to Government's Exhibit
- 3 103A. And just -- we're not going to read through all of
- 4 this, but if we can just focus on the top third. If you can
- 5 ||explain to the jurors -- obviously there's a lot of bank
- 6 | language there. And I promise I'm not going to make you
- 7 squint and read all of it. Just tell us what this document is
- 8 and why it was maintained by the bank.
- 9 A So there's two parts of an account, the business
- 10 resolution and the signature card. This is the business
- 11 | resolution stating 7C's Productions, Incorporated; where, the
- 12 | state of Tennessee; when we did this; and who is the owner of
- 13 the business account.
- 14 Q All right. And if we go to the second page of this
- 15 exhibit, again, is there a signature, Elizabeth Chrisley,
- 16 dated March 7th, 2017?
- 17 | A Yes.
- 18 Q All right. Let's just go back to your initial
- 19 conversation with Ms. Julie Chrisley.
- 20 A Okay.
- 21 Q So you were working. Was this just a regular day at the
- 22 | bank for you?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q What was -- do you recall what Ms. Julie Chrisley's
- 25 demeanor was when she came into the bank?

- 1 A She was very determined to get some work done.
- 2 Q And you do recall that specifically?
- 3 A I do.
- 4 Q Okay. All right. Now, based upon what happened that day,
- 5 can you tell me if you provided any instructions to your staff
- 6 about this particular account?
- 7 A You mean after the transaction was done?
- 8 Q Yes.
- 9 A So Julie was very well-known in the center and did
- 10 | transactions in and out of the account. Because she was
- 11 | removed from the business account, I told my assistant manager
- 12 to make sure the tellers knew that Julie could not withdraw
- 13 | from the account or get a cashier's check from the account,
- 14 | she could make deposits only.
- 15 Q Why is it she was only allowed to make deposits into the
- 16 | account?
- 17 A Because she was no longer an owner of the account.
- 18 | Q And can you tell me, after March 7th, 2017, how much
- 19 | longer did you work at that particular branch?
- 20 $\|A\|$ I was transferred the second week in May 2017.
- 21 Q So about two months or so afterwards?
- 22 A Correct.
- 23 ||Q Can you tell me whether or not Julie ever -- if you ever
- 24 | saw her attempting to withdraw money from the account after
- 25 | that?

```
1
        No.
 2
        Can you tell me whether or not Julie ever complained to
    you about her account access after that?
 3
 4
        No.
 5
        (Government's Exhibits 104 and 104A were marked for
   purposes of identification.)
 6
   BY MR. KREPP:
 7
        Now let's look at Government's Exhibit 104 and 104A.
 8
 9
             Do you recognize these documents?
10
        Yes.
        All right. What are -- let's start with 104. What is
11
12
   Government's Exhibit 104?
        This is another signature card for account ending in 7889
13
14
   for the 7C's Productions, Incorporated.
15
   Q
        104A?
        The business resolution for that same account.
16
17
   Q All right. Thank you.
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
18
19
   of Government's 104 and 104A.
20
             THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Anulewicz?
21
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
                             No objection.
22
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
23
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             No objection, your Honor.
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
24
25
                           No objection.
             MR. GRIFFIN:
                     United States District Court
```

```
THE COURT: 104 and 104A are in.
 1
        (Government's Exhibits 104 and 104A were admitted into
 2
 3
    evidence.)
 4
             MR. KREPP: If we can please publish 104.
 5
   BY MR. KREPP:
        So thus far we've been talking about a business account
 6
    ending in 6044; right?
 7
 8
        Correct.
        what can you tell the jurors about the document we're
 9
10
   looking at now?
        This is for a different account ending in 7889.
11
12
   opened a new account for the business with Elizabeth Faye
13
    Chrisley being the only owner of the account.
        Just so we're clear, there was this former account,
14
15
   correct, ending in 6044?
        Uh-huh.
16
   Α
17
       Where was that opened?
18
        In Georgia.
19
        So that's what we've been talking about ever since this
20
  moment right now; right?
21
   lΑ
        Correct.
22
        Why did Bank of America open a second account ending in
23
   7889?
        I asked Ben that, and he said that they requested that --
24
25
        Without getting into anything Ben said, let's just -- I'll
   Q
                     United States District Court
```

back up and I'll ask it a different way. 1 2 Okay. 3 MR. KREPP: If we can zoom out, please, and go to the bottom of the page. Just zoom in on the signature. 4 BY MR. KREPP: 5 What's the date we see here? 6 7 March 7th, 2017. 8 All right. Is that the same day that the other account 9 was changed to Elizabeth Faye Chrisley? 10 Correct. And then if we go to Government's 104A, is this the 11 12 corporate resolution you discussed earlier, but this pertains 13 to account ending in 7889? 14 || A Correct. 15 Q Thank you. 16 Now, before coming to court today, were you asked to 17 review additional Bank of America records related to account ending in 6044? 18 19 Yes. 20 (Government's Exhibit 101 was marked for purposes of identification.) 21 22 BY MR. KREPP:

Q All right. So let's turn in your packet to Government's 23 Exhibit 101. And it should be the next set. And hopefully 24 25

you'll have what I do, but it should be three pages.

```
1
        Yes.
 2
        Do you recognize those?
 3
        I do.
 4
        What are those?
 5
        Those are cashier's checks that were withdrawn out of the
    7C's Productions, Inc., cashier's checks made payable to
 6
 7
    Julie.
        Okav. And do these come from the bank?
 8
        They came from Bank of America.
 9
10
        I apologize. Did they come from Bank of America? Thanks.
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
11
12
   of Government's Exhibit 101.
13
             THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz?
14
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
                             No objection.
15
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
16
                             No objection.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
17
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
18
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: 101 is admitted.
19
20
        (Government's Exhibit 101 was admitted into evidence.)
   BY MR. KREPP:
21
22
        All right. So now, we met a couple of weeks ago up in
   Nashville; right?
23
        we did.
24
   lΑ
25
        And we spent a lot of time going through a bunch of these
```

documents; right? 1 2 Correct. 3 what can you tell the jurors about --4 MR. KREPP: Let's zoom in on the cashier's check, if 5 we can, Ms. Dyer. 6 BY MR. KREPP: So if I'm reading this correctly, it's a cashier's check. 7 8 What account was this drawn off of; do you know? 9 If you look at the back of the check, you can see that it was drawn off of 6044. 10 Okay. So the first account, not the new Bank of America 11 12 account? The original, yes. 13 14 || Q All right. Who is -- what is a cashier's check? 15 It's a certified funds check that the bank issues on behalf of the individual or company asking for the funds. 17 All right. Who was this cashier's check issued to? 18 Julie Chrisley. 19 All right. And let's look at the very next document. 20 That first one was in the amount of \$35,000; correct? 21 lΑ Correct. 22 And then do we see another cashier's check in the amount 23 of \$18,200, also payable to Julie Chrisley? 24 lΑ Correct.

And is this drawn off of the same account?

United States District Court

25

- 1 A Yes, it is, 6044.
- 2 Q 6044.
- What can you tell me from looking at the face of this where this transaction was done?
- 5 A Sure. If you will look where it says "pay to the order
- 6 of" and above that that says "pay" and above that that says
- 7 | "Franklin Road". And then also on the back of the check, it
- 8 will tell you Franklin Road is in Brentwood, Tennessee. It
- 9 also says that on the back.
- 10 Q Is that the same location that you worked at in March of
- 11 | 2017?
- 12 A No, it's not.
- 13 Q All right. What's the timestamp on the upper right-hand
- 14 ||side there?
- 15 A That's at 9:57 a.m.
- 16 Q All right. Do you recall, when you saw Julie Chrisley and
- 17 | Elizabeth Faye Chrisley come into the bank, was it earlier in
- 18 the morning or was it afterwards?
- 19 A No. It was later.
- 20 || Q Later?
- 21 **|**| A Uh-huh.
- 22 Q All right. So can you tell me whether or not Julie
- 23 Chrisley told you when she came into the bank that she had
- 24 gone to a different -- that these cashier's checks had been
- 25 issued from a different bank on that same day?

1 No. 2 Is that something you would remember? 3 Absolutely. 4 (Government's Exhibit 105 was marked for purposes of 5 identification.) BY MR. KREPP: 6 All right. Now, let's turn to Government's Exhibit 105. 7 8 Should be the map. 9 Uh-huh. It doesn't have a tag on it. 10 Q I'm sorry. A That's okay. 11 12 So 105, to be clear, you didn't prepare this document; Q 13 right? 14 | A I did not. 15 All right. Were you asked to look at the -- just are we Q 16 looking at a map of Nashville and some location? 17 Α Yes. Q Were you asked to authenticate the various locations on 18 19 this map using Bank of America records? 20 Α Yes. Q All right. There's --21 22 MR. KREPP: I'll see if anybody has an objection. 23 move for the admission right now. If I need to, I can lay lmore of a foundation. 24

United States District Court

THE COURT: of 105?

25

```
MR. ANULEWICZ: It's fine.
 1
 2
             THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz has no objection.
 3
             Mr. Friedberg?
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection, your Honor.
 4
 5
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
 6
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: 105 is in.
 7
        (Government's Exhibit 105 was admitted into evidence.)
 8
    BY MR. KREPP:
 9
10
       All right. So let's pull this up.
             So there's a blue dot with Chrisley home. Were you
11
12
   able to look at Bank of America records dated from March of
   2017 to confirm where the home was located?
13
14 | A Yes.
15
        All right. And Bank of America Number 1, what is that
   location?
16
        That's the Franklin Road location in Brentwood, Tennessee.
17
       To be clear, that's where the two cashier's checks made
18
19
   payable to Julie Chrisley on the morning of March 7th were
20
   drawn off of; correct?
21 || A
        That is correct.
22
        All right. And then what's Bank of America Number 2?
   IQ.
23
        That's my location in Green Hills.
24
        In Green Hills. Okay.
  ll Q
25
             And at any point during March 7th, 2017, did Julie
```

Chrisley tell you that this prior transaction had just 1 occurred out of the account? 2 3 No. Is that the kind of thing you'd remember? 4 5 Yes. (Government's Exhibit 197 was marked for purposes of 6 7 identification.) 8 BY MR. KREPP: Now, were you asked to review some additional documents 9 when we met that did not come from Bank of America? So if we 10 11 turn to the next page -- Government's Exhibit 197. 12 Α Yes. 13 Did we go through some additional documents when we met? 14 la Yes. 15 MR. KREPP: For counsel's reference, I'll be getting to Government's 197 next, 194, 195 and 196. 16 17 (brief pause) 18 MR. KREPP: All right. So I'm going to move --BY MR. KREPP: 19 20 Just to be perfectly clear, you did not in any way prepare Government's Exhibit 197; correct? 21 22 No, I did not. 23 MR. KREPP: That being said, your Honor, I'm going to move for the admission of Government's Exhibit 197. 24 25 MR. ANULEWICZ: No objection.

THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg? 1 No objection. 2 MR. FRIEDBERG: 3 THE COURT: Mr. Griffin? MR. GRIFFIN: No objection. 4 5 THE COURT: 197 is admitted. (Government's Exhibit 197 was admitted into evidence.) 6 BY MR. KREPP: 7 8 If we look here, is this -- does it look to be a subpoena to testify before a grand jury issued to 7C's Productions? 9 10 Yes. All right. And if we look at the bottom left-hand side, 11 12 you will see my name. And then is there a date that's listed there? 13 14 || A Yes. 15 what's the date that you see in the bottom left-hand side? Q 16 A February 1st, 2018. 17 MR. KREPP: All right. If we can, please, Ms. Dyer, go to Government's Exhibit -- I'm sorry. Same exhibit. If we 18 19 can go to Page 8. So stop right there for a second. 20 We're on page -- bottom of the page number is Page Number 6 in the packet, for the record. 21 22 BY MR. KREPP: 23 Q And it says, "Scope of Subpoena. The records in this 24 request include records pertaining to Chrisley Knows Best and 25 According to Chrisley, hereinafter the shows, the following United States District Court

```
individuals, hereinafter the individuals Michael Todd
    Chrisley, Julie Chrisley, Elizabeth Faye Chrisley and others.
 2
 3
    And then two entities." And then there's a number of
   production requests listed at the bottom. Is that right?
 4
 5
      Yes.
             MR. KREPP: If we can go to the next page, please.
 6
 7
   BY MR. KREPP:
 8
       All right. Is that letter D -- tell me if I read this
 9
   correctly. It's on the screen. "All federal, state and local
   tax documentations specifically related to the individuals,
10
   the entities and/or the shows, including but not limited to,
11
12
    IRS form 1099, income and payroll tax returns, state sales tax
13
    returns, and amended tax returns."
             Did I read that correctly?
14
15
       Yes.
16
             MR. KREPP: Back out, please, and go to the prior
17
   page. Thank you. Right there.
18
   BY MR. KREPP:
19
        So the very bottom, the lengthy one written there, it's --
20
    I'll read just the first sentence, but tell me if I read this
    correctly under Production Request D. "All records, books of
21
22
    account and other documents or papers relative to financial
   transactions of the individuals, the entities or the shows."
23
24
             Did I read that correctly?
```

25

Yes.

```
All right. Thank you.
 1
        (Government's Exhibit 194 was marked for purposes of
 2
    identification.)
 3
 4
             MR. KREPP: At this time, your Honor, I move for the
 5
   admission Government's Exhibit 194.
 6
             THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz?
 7
             MR. ANULEWICZ: No objection, your Honor.
 8
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
 9
                             No objection.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
10
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
11
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
12
             THE COURT: 194 is admitted.
13
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, by agreement by the parties,
   we've redacted certain information that we told the Court
14
   about ahead of time from these documents.
15
16
             THE COURT: So noted.
   BY MR. KREPP:
17
   Q All right. So there's a letter here. I'll just read
18
19
   this. Again, just to be perfectly clear, you in no way
20
   prepared this document; right?
       That is correct.
21
   Α
       Okay. All right. "June 7th, 2019. Dear Tommy, enclosed
22
23
   please find additional documents provided in response to the
24
   grand jury subpoena to 7C's Productions dated February 1,
25
   2018. This production includes five pages consisting of a
                     United States District Court
```

document entitled Board of Directors and shareholders 2 Resolution adopting amendment to Articles of Incorporation for 3 7C's Productions, Inc. and two pages consisting of two e-mails between Julie Chrisley and Benjamin Stranahan. Also included 4 5 is a business record certification executed by Julie Chrisley. Please accept these on behalf of the grand jury. Should you 6 have any questions concerning the enclosed, please feel free 7 8 to contact me." 9 Did I read that correctly? 10 Yes. 11 MR. KREPP: If we can go to the next page, please. 12 BY MR. KREPP: 13 All right. Does it say here, "I", and it's filled out "Julie Chrisley, hereby certify that I have personal knowledge 14 15 of the business filing record system of the business known as 7C's Productions, Inc. located at the following address" --16 and there's an address listed there -- "I have reviewed the 17 attached business records described briefly as follows: 18 Two -- 7C's corporate resolution and two e-mails and certify 19 20 these business records were taken from the ordinary course of the entity" -- I'm sorry -- "and certify that these business 21 22 records were taken from the ordinary business records of the entity named herein." 23 24 Did I read it correctly so far?

United States District Court

25

Yes.

- Q And then we'll skip down to the bottom. "In accordance with Title 18 United States Code Section 1746, I declare, certify, verify and state under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on June 6th, 2019, by Julie Chrisley owner/manager."
- 6 Did I read that correctly?
- 7 | A Yes.
- 8 Q Now, if we can go to the next page in this document. Does this appear to be a variation or some crumpled-up version of the document we previously looked at?
- 11 A Yes, previously.
- Q All right. And it still says Elizabeth Faye Chrisley at the bottom right here; correct?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q Let's go to the next page. What do we notice that's
 16 different about that document that was submitted to the
 17 federal grand jury as opposed to the one we already looked at
 18 that was submitted to the bank?
- A "Elizabeth Faye Chrisley 100 percent" has been crossed out and "Julie Marie Chrisley 100 percent" has been handwritten
- 21 in. And then they both signed it, dated March 8th, 2017.
- Q Go to next page, please. All right. And does there appear to be, again, signatures for Elizabeth and Julie Chrisley there as well?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q Prior to the Government showing you these documents, had
- 2 you ever seen this version of this corporate operating
- 3 | agreement?
- 4 A No, I have not.
- $5 \parallel Q$ All right. Now, let's go to Page 6 of this exhibit.
- 6 We're going to zoom in on the bottom, the e-mail from Benjamin
- 7 | Stranahan to jchrisley. We'll have to zoom in --
- 8 MR. KREPP: I'm sorry. The middle. Sorry, Ms. Dyer.
- 9 Perfect.
- 10 BY MR. KREPP:
- 11 Q Okay. So it's an e-mail from Benjamin Stranahan. And
- 12 | tell me if I read this correctly. "Julie, I wanted to touch
- 13 base with you on a couple of things. I was speaking with the
- 14 banking center manager at Green Hills to make sure there
- 15 aren't any issues for you and your mother-in-law going forward
- 16 for access on the accounts now that it's switched over. We
- 17 want to be proactive and help you avoid any issues. And we've
- 18 | identified some potential blocks and wanted to discuss ahead
- 19 of time to ensure that you both receive the highest level of
- 20 service. Let me know a good time to chat. Kind regards."
- 21 Did I read that correctly?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 $\|Q\|$ All right. Now if we keep moving forward.
- 24 MR. KREPP: I'm sorry. We're done with that exhibit,
- 25 Ms. Dyer. Thank you.
 - United States District Court

```
I believe I left this off my list, your Honor, but I
 1
   will be moving in Government's 198. And I'll show it to
 2
    counsel.
 3
 4
             I'm going to move for the admission of Government's
 5
   Exhibit 198.
        (Government's Exhibit 198 was marked for purposes of
 6
 7
    identification.)
 8
             THE COURT: Mr. Anulewicz?
 9
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
                             No objection.
10
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
11
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection.
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
13
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: 198 is admitted.
14
        (Government's Exhibit 198 was admitted into evidence.)
15
16
             MR. KREPP: If you could please publish.
17
             MS. DYER: It is not in the system.
             MR. KREPP: Okay. We'll move over to the ELMO.
18
   BY MR. KREPP:
19
20
       All right. So -- all right. Tell me if I read this
    correctly. We've met. You know this is me, right, Thomas J.
21
22
   Krepp is my name?
23
   A Yes.
24
             MR. KREPP: Again, your Honor, by agreement between
25
   the parties, we've agreed to redact certain attorney
                     United States District Court
```

```
information here.
 1
 2
             THE COURT: Yes.
 3
    BY MR. KREPP:
 4
        "We are able to find the 7C's supplemental production.
 5
    Apologies for the confusion. We want to make sure we
 6
    understand the production. Was the corporate resolution
    attached to Ms. Chrisley's e-mail to Bank of America?
 7
 8
    other words, when Ms. Chrisley wrote, please find attached the
 9
    documents requested, was she sending the corporate resolution
10
    that 7C's produced pursuant to the grand jury subpoena? If
    not, can the company produce whatever was sent to the bank.
11
12
    Thanks, Tommy."
13
             Did I read that correctly?
14
       Yes.
15
        (Government's Exhibit 195 was marked for purposes of
    identification.)
16
17
             MR. KREPP: I'm going to move for the admission of
    Government's Exhibit 195.
18
19
             THE COURT: Have you already laid the foundation or
20
   you're about to? Is that what you're saying?
21
             MR. KREPP: I was going to move for the admission and
22
   see if they --
             THE COURT: Oh, I got you.
23
24
             MR. KREPP: I think we're on the same page now about
25
    this.
```

```
MR. ANULEWICZ: Your Honor --
 1
 2
             THE COURT: Well, he hasn't moved it in yet.
             MR. ANULEWICZ: -- I don't know --
 3
             THE COURT: I have no idea what it is because no
 4
 5
   questions have been asked. He was assuming that you-all would
 6
   agree. But since that doesn't seem to be the case, I'm
 7
   assuming Mr. Krepp is now going to try to establish
   foundation.
 8
   BY MR. KREPP:
 9
10
       Before we showed you this document, you had no -- this is
   not a Bank of America document; correct?
11
12
   Α
       This is not.
13
   Q This is an e-mail exchange; right?
14 | A Yes.
15
       Does it appear to be in response to the prior e-mail we
   Q
16
   liust read?
17
       Yes.
18
             MR. KREPP: All right. Your Honor, I'm going to move
19
   for the admission of Government's 195. And I can show it to
20
   the Court.
21
             THE COURT: I don't know who is on this one, even
22
   though I understand it's in response to the previous one,
23
   but --
24
             MR. ANULEWICZ: Your Honor, it is -- I mean, I just
25
   don't think that this is the right witness. I've been trying
                     United States District Court
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not to object in order to move things along; but basically
he's just putting up exhibits that this witness has never
seen. She's not on any of the e-mail chains. She can't speak
to any of the e-mails.

THE COURT: What's your objection?

MR. ANULEWICZ: Foundation, hearsay. And I'm not going to object to authenticity.

THE COURT: Because again -- and it may be me. I may need to go review those rules of evidence. But based on what you just described, that does include an authenticity objection, what you just said. She doesn't know about it. That all goes to authenticating a document. And my understanding is that there is a stipulation as to that. So the one objection I heard that perhaps has not been covered by the stipulation is hearsay.

So Mr. Krepp, what say you with respect to this? And again, I don't know who's on this particular one. And I'm not going to assume, even though it's in response to 195, that it's the same people. So I'm not sure.

MR. KREPP: Yes, your Honor. This is what's -- it's not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted. And for the Court's reference, this is specifically referenced in the superseding indictment verbatim.

THE COURT: So for what purpose is it being offered?

To put someone on notice? I mean, what is the purpose if it's

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not for the truth of the matter contained therein?

MR. KREPP: This is part of the obstructive act alleged in Count 12 of the indictment.

THE COURT: Well, specifying a purpose doesn't necessarily -- a purpose related to the indictment doesn't really get around hearsay related rules I don't think.

MR. KREPP: And I think -- this information came, I will proffer to the Court -- and I don't believe there's going to be an objection on this. This information came from the defendant Julie Chrisley.

THE COURT: So you're going with statement again? If you-all would approach. Let me just see it. Let me just see the document. Again, if you-all will talk after today's session to iron out the stipulation and what it's expected to cover.

(The following discussion was held at the bench between the court and counsel.)

THE COURT: Let me hear from you first. It is being offered for what?

MR. KREPP: Your Honor, again, this is what's alleged in the indictment is the obstructive act that -- and I'm using his name right now outside the presence of the jury to be clear. This is an e-mail Mr. Morris sent us in response to the grand jury subpoena. We have that stipulation that the information came from the defendant Julie Chrisley. So to the United States District Court

extent there's any hearsay -- and I realize I may be muddled in the way I'm expressing it. -- it's a statement of a party opponent, to the extent it is a statement. But we're not offering it for the truth of the matter asserted because we're alleging that this is a lie, we're alleging that this is part of the obstructive conduct toward the grand jury.

MR. MORRIS: May I speak only as to the stipulation issue since this is not my witness?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. MORRIS: This is an authentic document, but the witness on the witness stand has no knowledge of it whatsoever. You can take somebody off the street and read it to them.

THE COURT: But that is what authenticity covers.

Authenticity is someone who can identify it who has knowledge of it and can authenticate it. If y'all have stipulated to that, then that portion is covered. There would be additional hearsay objection possibly. But even if she doesn't have knowledge of it, if you-all have said it's authenticated, we don't need her to say she has personal knowledge of it, is my understanding.

MR. MORRIS: My only problem with that, Judge, is I don't see that as authentication. I agree it's authentic, but to ask a witness who has absolutely no knowledge about a particular document is improper because the witness doesn't United States District Court

know.

THE COURT: On what basis? The main --

MR. MORRIS: She has no foundation.

THE COURT: But if it's been authenticated -- her foundation would be just to say it is what it purports to be. If you stipulated to that portion, though, that has been covered, so she -- they don't need that anymore. That is the purpose of that type of stipulation, so that they don't have to bring someone else who does have personal knowledge to get on the witness stand and say I do have personal knowledge. You have given them an out on that through the stipulation.

MR. MORRIS: I have stipulated that the document is authentic, and so it can come into evidence.

THE COURT: But how? I mean, from your argument, they would still need to acquire someone who has personal knowledge. And that undermines the whole stipulation.

MR. MORRIS: My problem is this is not the right witness. If I get up on cross-examination and say I'm going to play this tape of Mark Braddock --

THE COURT: I understand. You don't have to give me an example. But you agreed that they did not have to bring in a particular witness. You agreed that they could get it through any witness, assuming there's no other objection. You allowed them to authenticate it so that it could come in through any witness. I understand what you're saying. It United States District Court

doesn't seem to make sense that another witness could do it.

But that's what that type of stipulation says, is they don't

have to call a particular witness for it.

MR. MORRIS: My understanding is, they don't have to call a custodian to say this came from the records. We agree it's authentic and it came from the records. But that doesn't mean any witness can answer questions about a document they've never seen.

THE COURT: Then maybe I don't understand the entire stipulation. I mean, that's the -- the type of authenticity stipulation I'm describing is the one I'm most familiar with. So did you-all commit this stipulation to writing or did you just simply say authenticity or what?

MR. KREPP: It was done in writing. I think if I can just clarify. I understand what Mr. Morris is saying. Okay. To be clear, this document is coming into -- I think we're all on the same page, this document, once I move into it evidence right now it's admissible. I mean, what they're problem is and what is going --

THE COURT: That you're asking her questions.

MR. KREPP: Exactly.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KREPP: I understand that. But the reason we're asking this particular witness this -- about this document is there's a representation in here about going into Bank of United States District Court

America the very next day. So I need to establish through 2 this witness that that never happened. Because she is going 3 to testify that she was at Bank of America the next day and that what is represented by Mr. Morris from the defendant, 4 5 Julie Chrisley, is a lie. So again, I can't establish that --THE COURT: So first of all, I don't know that you 6 need a witness -- I'm sorry. I'll let you respond in just one 7 8 second. 9 I don't know that you need this document just to ask her did Ms. Chrisley come into Bank of America on such and 10 such a day. I don't know that you need that. 11 12 Second, assuming you don't need that from this 13 witness, is there some other witness that you were intending to get it in through or --14 15 MR. MORRIS: It's in. 16 THE COURT: It's no argument that it's in. 17 So the objection is not to its admissibility, it is to any questions of this witness? 18 19 MR. MORRIS: Correct. 20 THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Friedberg. 21 MR. FRIEDBERG: He can ask the question does she know 22 whether or not Julie came back the next day. 23 THE COURT: He doesn't have to compare it to the contents of the document. 24 25 MR. FRIEDBERG: Correct.

THE COURT: Ms. Peters. 1 2 MS. PETERS: I just want to note, since there is a 3 lot of discussion about, well, who would be the appropriate witness, I just want to point out this is an e-mail from Bruce 4 5 Morris to Tommy. They're the only people on the e-mail. THE COURT: Well, that's why I just asked him is 6 there some other witness --7 8 MR. KREPP: That's why we agree Mr. Morris would have been recused --9 10 MR. ANULEWICZ: I think it was a stipulation as they can enter the exhibit into evidence. If they want to read it 11 12 into evidence, we can do that. 13 THE COURT: Okay. It sounds to me like you-all did not complete the understanding of the stipulation; because 14 15 certainly there would be no purpose of stipulating to it if 16 they couldn't ask any particular witness about it. I don't 17 know how else it would be presented to the jury. So it seems like there's a breakdown of understanding of once it's in --18 19 how does it get conveyed to the jury? 20 MR. ANULEWICZ: This exhibit is in evidence. IS this -- she says it's --21 22 (The following proceedings continued in open court.) THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, 23 24 we're -- I was going to give you-all a ten-minute break at 25 3:15 for an afternoon break anyway. It's 3:14. So why don't

you go out until about 3:25. My apologies. Thank you so 2 much. 3 (The jury exited the courtroom at 3:14 p.m., after which the following proceedings were had.) 4 5 THE COURT: You-all can go back since they're going 6 to be gone. 7 Attorneys, why don't you go ahead and take a quick as 8 you can stretch break. As soon as you get back, we'll go ahead and complete our discussion and bring the jurors back 9 in. Thank you. 10 And, ma'am, if you need to step off the stand for a 11 12 quick break, that's fine as well. 13 I'll step off. Everyone else may either be seated or otherwise at ease. And we'll reconvene in just a few moments 14 15 once the attorneys have had an opportunity to stretch and use the restroom. 16 17 (A recess was taken at 3:15 p.m..) 18 THE COURT: You-all may be seated. Thank you so 19 much. 20 (brief pause). 21

THE COURT: Okay. We're back on the record.

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I guess I need some clarity. I apologize if it's my misunderstanding. Initially I understood that there was a stipulation as to authenticity of certain documents. there were some objections. And from what I recall, the United States District Court

objections were initially to the documents even coming in.

Now I'm being told, yes, we did stipulate to authenticity and,
no, we're not objecting to the documents coming in, we are
just objecting to this particular witness being questioned
about the documents, which seems different from the argument
that was initially made. But again, I may have misunderstood.

what I don't understand now is, if the authenticity stipulation is in place, what witness would these documents come in through? It's not a -- it's not the type of stipulation -- well, I didn't think it was -- where anybody was going to just stand up and read it to the jury. So I'm not sure. I'm just unclear on what the full stipulation is and if everyone agrees that you're under this stipulation.

Mr. Krepp, let me hear from you first.

MR. KREPP: Yes. I think the parties are in agreement -- and, please, anybody, correct me if I'm wrong. -- on the authenticity issue. So I think we're all on the same page about that, that if I move into admission Government's Exhibit -- I apologize. I'm forgetting what number I'm up to, but 196 I think or 194.

THE COURT: I think -- was 195 ever admitted or are we still arguing --

MR. ANULEWICZ: That's what we're arguing.

MR. KREPP: So if I move for the admission of Government's 195, I believe everyone would agree that the United States District Court

document itself could come in under the stipulation because
we've agreed to authenticity. The question I think we're
wrestling with is, is it appropriate to publish it to a
particular witness? So it's a publishing -- I think -correct me if I'm wrong. I think -- they're nodding their
heads -- it's publishing an exhibit versus admitting an
exhibit.

THE COURT: So why else would it be admitted? Just for the record? I mean, if it's not going to be published now, is it going to be sent back with the jury, which wouldn't seem to make sense? And so what would be the whole -- what would be the purpose for admitting a document if it's not going to be published?

MR. KREPP: I agree. That's why I'm trying to publish it right now. And my plan is -- with these witnesses, your Honor, is to ask them direct questions, did -- it's going to be a few series. For this witness it will be, there's a representation in Mr. Morris's e-mail -- I'm sorry. It will be the 7C's Productions attorney e-mail, that Elizabeth Faye Chrisley came into the bank on March 8th, 2017. Were you working in the bank that day? Did this event occur, as what was represented to the grand jury?

I don't know who else would be an appropriate witness to ask because this witness has personal knowledge of what occurred on March 8th, 2017.

THE COURT: All right. First of all, as I pointed out, even if she has knowledge of it, I don't know that you need the e-mail to corroborate that knowledge. That may even be cumulative. So I don't know that you need the e-mail. But what is the exact stipulation? Was it committed to writing? What was the agreement between the parties with respect to these e-mails?

MR. KREPP: Purely authenticity. Purely authenticity.

THE COURT: All right. Well, then I guess that to me falls short of what the stipulation needed to cover, as we're seeing now, because nobody is disputing authenticity, as you just pointed out. But now -- but you did not discuss how it would be conveyed to the jury, whether it would be read to them, whether it would be shown to them, whether it would go back with them. So Part 2 of once we get it in, what happens with it, doesn't appear to have been covered by the stipulation. And I guess that's where we are now. Would that be correct?

MR. KREPP: What we said in our e-mail exchange was that other evidentiary objections, such as relevancy and hearsay, fair game, everyone could make those objections. And that was our understanding. And certainly, if that's a hearsay objection or a 403 objection, they are certainly able to do so.

But it's our understanding, looking at the Federal Rules of Evidence, that once a document is properly admitted, assuming the Government can cross the threshold of relevancy and hearsay, then -- I'm not trying to be hyperbolic, but why can't we publish it?

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. KREPP: There's nothing that prohibits us. We don't need a stipulation to publish.

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. KREPP: It's going to go back with them.

THE COURT: And I don't think anybody can dispute the relevancy. Whether or not it's cumulative, I mean, it's relevant to what we're talking about. So that is why I've honed in on the hearsay objection the few times it's been made. And then the Government's response is it's a statement by a party.

So defense, someone from the defense, I mean, all I was hearing up here was, this isn't the right witness to use it -- to ask about it. That's not a valid objection.

MR. MORRIS: I believe, Judge, under Rule 602, the need for personal knowledge, this witness has no personal knowledge of this document.

THE COURT: She doesn't need to. Y'all agreed on authenticity. The basis -- the reason for personal knowledge is to let us know it is what it purports to be. By your

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stipulation, you said they don't need to establish that. You would normally call a person with personal knowledge to say I have knowledge that this is whatever it is so that everyone knows that. But you-all stipulated to that part. So, no, she doesn't have personal knowledge, but she doesn't need it based on the stipulation, from my understanding.

MR. MORRIS: I'm not objecting to its admissibility.

I'm only objecting to this witness being questioned about

something she has no personal knowledge of.

THE COURT: She doesn't -- I mean, once a document is in -- that's just -- if any document is in, I mean, somebody can ask a witness about something. They don't have to know that -- they don't have to have made the document. They don't have to have been present.

So I guess what is your objection? What is your objection? Is it hearsay? Is it -- because if you're just saying she doesn't know, that goes to foundational authenticity, which has been stipulated to. I understand what you're saying, that she doesn't, but that's why they got you to agree to it so they didn't have to call someone who does have that personal knowledge.

MR. MORRIS: No. I respectfully disagree.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MORRIS: That's not what the stipulation meant. The stipulation meant one thing and one thing only. It's

authentic and it can come into evidence.

Now, if the Court believes that once it's in evidence anybody can be asked anything about anything in evidence, then my objection under 602 is probably wrong and I would object under 401. This is just not the right witness to be asked questions about something she has no knowledge of.

THE COURT: What's your objection under 401?

MR. MORRIS: It's not in any -- it's not -- this witness can't give testimony about this document that is relevant to any issue in the case because she doesn't know anything about this document.

THE COURT: Okay. I've got it. Overruled. I mean, that just makes no sense to me whatsoever. I'm sorry that it's -- I mean, it seems like you entered into a stipulation that you're trying to backpedal from a little bit. My apologies if I'm misunderstanding that. But the objections -- I agree with the Government here. The objections that you can still make beyond the stipulation to authenticity would be hearsay, relevancy. I'm not hearing any of that. I'm just hearing we don't think she should be the one to be asked about it. Those aren't valid objections under the rules of evidence. That's not a valid objection.

I mean, once it's in, they can show it to anybody, I mean, and ask them about things. Whether or not that seems logical to you is a different analysis or a different story.

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But I don't see why he can't ask her about something that is in evidence. This says this. Did it really happened? They can ask her that. It's in evidence.

MR. MORRIS: I understand the Court's ruling. If I may have a continuing objection under 602.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MORRIS: Recordkeeping, just a little recordkeeping thing, Judge. I neglected at the beginning of the trial -- and I hope your Honor will forgive that. May we have a continuing objection to the evidence that we sought to suppress and the Court denied our motion, so that I don't have to every time they try to put something in --

THE COURT: I know which evidence you're talking about. But for the record, I think you need to be a little more clear, because there were a couple of motions along those lines.

MR. MORRIS: The electronic e-mails that is Part 1, which I believe the Court denied, and then anything that came from the illegal search and seizure that was sustained by the Court upon the report and recommendation of Magistrate Judge Anand, that is, the search of the Georgia Department of revenue records.

THE COURT: I would feel slightly uncomfortable with the latter portion, because I'm not sure that I will recognize whether or not it came from that search, if that makes sense.

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I mean, I understand the ruling, but I don't know what came
 2
    from the DOR search to say -- just to assume that your
 3
    objection continues with respect to it.
             Does that make sense?
 4
 5
             MR. MORRIS: Yes. If they try, I'll do it.
 6
   I have a continuing objection to the motion that you denied to
 7
    suppress all of the electronic e-mail information that we
 8
    believe was the fruit of that illegal search?
 9
             THE COURT: Okay. Sure. Yes.
10
             MR. MORRIS: Thank you.
             THE COURT: All right. Bring them back in.
11
12
             Anything else before they come back in? I'm sorry.
13
             MR. KREPP: We do have that stipulation, the actual
   stipulation we talked about earlier today. I'm not going to
14
15
   move it in to publish it to the jury. My plan was to read it
   to the jury. And then I'll talk to the defense counsel
16
17
   afterwards about if it goes back to the jury. We'll figure
    that out at another time.
18
19
             THE COURT: All right.
20
             MR. KREPP: Is that okay?
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
21
22
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
23
             (The jury entered the courtroom at 3:32 p.m., after
24
   which the following proceedings were had.)
25
                        All right. The jury has reentered and is
             THE COURT:
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1 seated.

2 Everyone else may be seated.

And you may resume your examination.

MR. KREPP: Okay. Thank you.

I believe where we left off was Government's 198.

And we had just read this into the record. And I had moved in for the admission of Government's Exhibit 195.

THE COURT: It's admitted.

MR. KREPP: Thank you.

(Government's Exhibit 195 was admitted into evidence.)

MR. KREPP: All right. So again, by stipulation, the parties have agreed to certain redactions here. But let's just zoom in on the middle e-mail.

BY MR. KREPP:

Q "Tommy, the resolution accompanying my letter of June 7th, 2019, supplementing 7C's Productions, Inc's response to the grand jury subpoena is the second or replacement resolution given to the Bank of America in March 2017. By way of further explanation, a resolution was given to the bank on March 7 via the e-mail contained in my June 7, 2019 letter. On March 8th, 2017, Elizabeth Chrisley made changes to the resolution and brought it to the bank by hand. That second resolution was first produced to you in my June 7, 2019, letter. It was not attached to the original e-mail from Julie to the bank. The bank should have the first resolution as well as the second."

I just want to take this piece by piece. And first, so we're on the same page, I'm going to read a stipulation into the record.

MR. KREPP: Ladies and gentlemen, you'll be

MR. KREPP: Ladies and gentlemen, you'll be instructed on this later on. But the United States and the defendants Todd Chrisley and Julie Chrisley by and through each of their attorneys hereby stipulate and agree to the following facts: On June 7th, an attorney acting on behalf of 7C's Productions sent an e-mail to the United States in response to a grand jury subpoena. The defendant Julie Chrisley provided the information contained within this e-mail to the 7C's Productions attorney.

And I'll note for the record, I believe that -MR. GRIFFIN: Mr. Tarantino does not have an
objection to that stipulation.

THE COURT: All right.

17 BY MR. KREPP:

Q Okay. All right. So let's look at the document, now that we're all here.

All right. So let me ask you this: Were you working on March 8th, 2017, at the Green Hills location?

A Yes, I was.

Q Can you tell me whether or not, as what's represented here to the grand jury took place, did Elizabeth Chrisley bring that handwritten version we saw to your branch on March 8th,

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- 1 | 2017?
- 2 A No, she did not.
- 3 Q All right. Are you familiar with bank -- generally with
- 4 | bank policies and what types of documents are accepted?
- 5 A Absolutely.
- 6 Q All right. And have you had an opportunity to look at
- 7 | that handwritten document prior to coming to court today?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 $\|Q\|$ All right. In your experience, is that the type of
- 10 | document -- well, let me ask you this: In your 11 years of
- 11 experience as a banking manager, have you ever seen a bank
- 12 | accept a resolution with handwritten changes like this?
- 13 **|** A NO.
- 14 0 Not once?
- 15 A Not once.
- 16 $\|Q\|$ All right. So in this e-mail, again, to the grand jury,
- 17 | it states that Elizabeth Chrisley made changes to the
- 18 | resolution and brought it to the bank by hand.
- 19 Per Bank of America policies, who needs to be present
- 20 when -- presumably the account was transferred, let's say, to
- 21 | Julie Chrisley, who would need to be present for that to
- 22 occur?
- 23 A Faye, the current owner, and then also Julie.
- 24 | Q All right. Now, have you reviewed Bank of America's
- 25 internal records regarding this account prior to coming to
 United States District Court

court today? 1 2 Yes. 3 All right. And are you familiar with something -- is there a particular system that shows you account information? 4 5 Yes. Interact. 6 Interact. All right. 7 (Government's Exhibit 100 was marked for purposes of identification.) 8 BY MR. KREPP: 9 10 And I don't believe it's in the binder in front of you, but it's Government's Exhibit 100. Did you prepare certain 11 12 documents, pages of screen shots from the Interact system? I did. 13 Q And generally speaking, what do those documents purport to 14 15 show? It just shows what accounts are open, what debit cards are 16 17 open, who's the owner of the accounts, general information like that. 18 19 MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm going to move for the 20 admission of Government's Exhibit 100. THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Anulewicz? 21 22 MR. ANULEWICZ: Just subject to our ongoing 23 objection, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: This is -- all right. 25 Mr. Friedberg? United States District Court

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1
             MR. FRIEDBERG: Same announcement, your Honor.
             THE COURT: And Mr. Griffin?
 2
 3
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: All right. It is admitted.
 4
 5
        (Government's Exhibit 100 was admitted into evidence.)
             MR. KREPP: If we could please publish.
 6
 7
    BY MR. KREPP:
        So is this a screen shot from the Interact system?
 8
 9
        It is.
10
        And just to be clear, do you have personal knowledge of
   Q
   the document we're looking at here?
11
12
   Α
        Yes. I'm the one that created it.
   O Great.
13
14
             All right. So let's first start by just walking the
15
    jurors through what we're looking at. What is this Page 1
16
    showing us?
17
             THE COURT: Well, then I need to clarify the record.
18
             Mr. Anulewicz, what is your objection? She says she
19
   does have personal knowledge.
20
             MR. ANULEWICZ: He hadn't established that early on.
    If she does, I withdraw the objection.
21
22
             THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Friedberg?
23
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             Likewise, your Honor.
24
             THE COURT: You may continue.
25
             MR. KREPP: Thank you, your Honor.
                     United States District Court
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THE WITNESS: This is what we call the profile
 1
 2
    screen. So you can see the business account is under 7C's
 3
    Productions, Incorporated, their address. You can see that it
   was established in Georgia in 2013, what kind of a business
 4
 5
    that it is. They've been a customer, over on the right-hand
 6
    side, since July 2014. Total balances, loan balances, if
    they're enrolled in our preferred rewards program and what
 7
 8
    their average balances are and then contact information.
   BY MR. KREPP:
 9
10
        what e-mail address is listed there as the e-mail?
   Q
11
        It's jchrisley1@gmail.com.
12
        when did you pull this information?
   Q
13
       May 2nd.
14
  Q of 2022?
15
   A Yes, sir.
16
        In your review of the records, has that been consistent,
   Q
17
   the jchrisley1@gmail?
18
        Yes.
19
             MR. KREPP: Just one moment, your Honor.
20
             THE COURT: Sure.
21
                             (brief pause)
22
   BY MR. KREPP:
23
       Okay. Let's go to Page 9 here of this exhibit. What is
24
   this showing us right here?
25
        This is the screen showing the debit card ending in 7016.
                     United States District Court
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- It's for the business, but the cardholder is for Elizabeth
- 2 Chrisley.
- 3 Q All right. If we go to Page 8, the one right beforehand,
- 4 | now whose name is listed here?
- 5 A Julie Chrisley.
- 6 Q Is that the same thing as an account owner -- as the
- 7 account holder -- I'm sorry. Is that the same thing as the
- 8 person who has signature authority over the 7C's corporate
- 9 || account?
- 10 A This is the debit card that's been assigned to Julie.
- 11 | Q I want to make sure we understand the difference between
- 12 | those two concepts.
- 13 A Right. So you can have a business and then choose to
- 14 lissue debit cards to somebody else besides the signer on the
- 15 | account so they can help you run business. This is one
- 16 established to Julie.
- 17 \parallel Q All right. And again, what is the difference between
- 18 | having a debit card as an employee, let's say, and being on
- 19 the signature card for an account?
- 20 $\|A\|$ It limits what she can do for the business.
- 21 O And who does Bank of America consider to be the owner of
- 22 the 7C's corporate account?
- 23 A Elizabeth Faye Chrisley.
- 24 | Q All right. Now, can you tell me from your review of Bank
- of America's records, was Julie Chrisley ever added back as a
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- signer to the account after March 7th, 2017? 1 2 No. 3 Do you recall whether or not Julie Chrisley ever asked you 4 to add her back to the account after March 7th, 2017? 5 She did not. 6 When Julie Chrisley came into the bank on March 7th, 2017, do you recall any conversation she had about her account being 7 compromised or hacked? 8 9 No. Is that the kind of thing you'd remember? 10 Q Absolutely? 11 Α 12 MR. KREPP: That's all I have, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Cross-examination, Mr. Anulewicz -- or 14 Mr. Friedberg. 15 MR. FRIEDBERG: Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. Cross-Examination 17 18 BY MR. FRIEDBERG: 19 Q Good afternoon, Ms. Stone. How are you? 20 I'm good. Thank you. 21 You agree with me, do you not, that in order to conduct 22 transactions on an account, you have to have authority on that account: correct? You have to be connected to that account? 23 24 There are different ways of doing that, but yes.
- Q Okay. So let me ask you this: Are you aware that Bank of United States District Court

- America subsequent to March the 8th, 2017, continued to deal exclusively with Julie Chrisley?
- 3 A No.
- 4 Q You're not aware of that. All right.
- So it would have been wrong for Ben Stranahan to make certain that a scanner or recapture machine was sent to Julie Chrisley for that account, wouldn't it?
- 8 A You would have to ask Ben that question. I don't know.
- 9 Q Okay. But under banking law, what is your opinion of it, 10 if you know?
- MR. KREPP: Objection, your Honor. Under banking 12 law?
- THE COURT: Yes. I'll sustain as to the form of that question.
- 15 MR. FRIEDBERG: I'm sorry.
- 16 | BY MR. FRIEDBERG:
- Q Under your policies and procedures at Bank of America, would it have been appropriate for you to discuss the
- recapture machine with Julie Chrisley at a later date other than March 8th, 2017, with anyone else?
- 21 A I can talk about that machine and how it can benefit your
- 22 business and you not be an owner of a business. So, yes, I
- 23 can have those conversations with anybody that's not an owner.
- 24 Q Okay. Well, let me put it this way, if I may.
- 25 A Sure.

- 1 $\|Q\|$ Bear with me just for a second.
- 2 You worked in the Nashville branch that we're talking
- 3 about, Green Hills; correct?
- 4 A I did.
- 5 Q And you worked there for less than a year, from, as I
- 6 understood it, August of 2016 through May 15th, 2017; would
- 7 | that be correct?
- 8 A That's correct.
- 9 Q And you indicated that part of your job was to know your
- 10 customers; correct?
- 11 A That's correct.
- 12 | Q And you would see Julie Chrisley a couple of times a week;
- 13 || correct?
- 14 A Correct.
- 15 Q Do you have any recollection, assuming that you do, of
- 16 either Julie or Faye coming back into the bank subsequent to
- 17 March 7th until you left on March 15th of 2017 performing any
- 18 transactions in the bank or needing anything from the bank?
- 19 Do you have any personal --
- 20 A Either one of them?
- 21 I remember Faye coming back in because Julie was out
- 22 of town.
- 23 ||Q And when Faye was out of town --
- 24 A No. Julie was out of town.
- 25 Q So do you happen to know where they were out of town?
 United States District Court

- 1 $\|A\|$ In California.
- 2 Q Do you know the reason they were out of town?
- 3 A They were filming something out in California, that's all
- 4 II know.
- 5 $\|Q\|$ If Faye was a signatory on that account, she would have
- 6 had the right to come in and perform transactions; correct?
- 7 A This was after March 7th; correct?
- 8 Q That is correct.
- 9 A Faye did.
- 10 Q Okay. So as long as she's a signatory, she can still do
- 11 || it?
- 12 A Faye, yes.
- 13 Q Okay. So I believe you indicated that you didn't know
- 14 why -- or do you know why Julie Chrisley wanted to add Faye as
- 15 | a signatory on this account?
- 16 A She didn't -- she was removed and then made it all into
- 17 | Faye's name. And why was that, I do not know. That was a
- 18 conversation that I asked Ben to have privately.
- 19 Q But you do not, as you say, participate yourself in the
- 20 change of the account, that would probably be someone in a
- 21 position similar to Mr. Ben Stranahan; correct?
- 22 A Correct.
- 23 Q Okay. So are you personally aware of any discussions or
- 24 | conversations between Ben and Julie Chrisley and/or Faye
- 25 Chrisley?

- 1 A No.
- 2 | Q Okay. Again, these were just with Mr. Stranahan, to the
- 3 best of your knowledge?
- 4 A Correct.
- 5 $\|Q\|$ All right. Now, is it not true that Julie had come in
- 6 prior to March 7th to add Faye as a signatory?
- 7 A Prior to March 7th, no.
- 8 Q Okay. Do you remember back on March 6th, 2019, having a
- 9 | telephone interview with some law enforcement officers
- 10 | regarding this matter?
- 11 Perhaps I could be a little bit more specific. You
- 12 | would have had a telephone interview with Ms. Peters, as well
- 13 as Larry Arrow, Special Agent Larry Arrow. Do you remember
- 14 | that?
- 15 A I do remember having a phone call.
- 16 $\|Q\|$ At that time you stated a number of things, did you not?
- 17 A I was asked several questions.
- 18 Q Okay. Do you remember that any conversation that you may
- 19 | have had that Julie Chrisley -- you wanted Julie Chrisley and
- 20 Faye Chrisley to speak with Ben Stranahan about making the
- 21 ||signature authority change? Do you remember anything like
- 22 | that?
- 23 MR. KREPP: Objection, your Honor. Hearsay.
- 24 | THE COURT: Just whether she had a conversation?
- MR. KREPP: Well, he's asking about a conversation

she had with Special Agent Arrow and AUSA Peters. 1 MR. FRIEDBERG: Did you have a conversation --2 3 THE COURT: I'll overrule. My understanding is he's 4 asking if they had this conversation. Overruled. 5 MR. FRIEDBERG: Thank you. BY MR. FRIEDBERG: 6 7 Do you have any recollection of Mr. Stranahan not being 8 available when they first came in and asked to have the 9 signatory -- have Faye added as a signatory? 10 Say that question for me one more time. I'm sorry. 11 Do you have any recollection as to Julie Chrisley and Faye 12 Chrisley coming in and needing to speak apparently with Mr. Stranahan and that Mr. Stranahan was not available and 13 they had to come back? 14 15 That is correct. 16 Do you have any idea when that was? Q 17 It was the day before we did the transaction. Okay. So that would be what date? 18 Q 19 That would have been March 6th. March 6th. Okay. 20 Q 21 And all they wanted at that time was purely to change 22 Faye as a signatory in your mind; correct? 23 They wanted to change ownership. 24 Ownership? Q 25 I asked you about signatory.

- 1 A I signer of a business account, it makes them a signer for
- 2 the business, removing one and adding the other.
- Q But it was for the purpose of adding Faye or not adding Faye?
- $5 \parallel A$ Adding Faye and removing Julie, both at the same time.
- 6 Q So if they're going to add Faye, would that not mean that
- 7 || Julie is a signatory?
- 8 A No. It was going to be based on the articles of
- 9 | incorporation that we asked them to bring to us or meeting
- 10 | minutes from the corporation saying that there was a change of
- 11 ownership. They had to have some sort of document to make the
- 12 changes.
- 13 Q You have no recollection of having a conversation with
- 14 them purely as to signatory and telling them that Ben
- 15 | Stranahan would be the only one that could help them and they
- 16 | would have to come back?
- 17 A They did not have the documents. And then I wanted them
- 18 to meet with my small business banker specifically because he
- 19 was the best one to take care of that transaction for them.
- 20 Q So this was likely, was it not, a few days or the week
- 21 before the actual change was made on March 7th, 2017?
- 22 $\|A\|$ It was the day before. It was not the week before. It
- 23 was the day before.
- 24 Q All right.
- 25 A Because they had to get the documents and also meet with United States District Court

1 Ben. 2 MR. FRIEDBERG: Okay. Could I have just a moment, 3 vour Honor? 4 THE COURT: Certainly. 5 Thank you. MR. FRIEDBERG: (brief pause) 6 7 MR. FRIEDBERG: At this point I think that 8 Mr. Anulewicz would like to ask some questions, your Honor. But I'd like to reserve the right to come back if I could, if 9 the Court would allow me. 10 THE COURT: Yes. After the Government would have 11 12 redirect. Yes. 13 MR. FRIEDBERG: Thank you. 14 Cross-Examination 15 BY MR. ANULEWICZ: 16 Good afternoon, Ms. Stone. How are you? 17 I'm good. Thank you. 18 My name is Chris Anulewicz, and I represent Mr. and 19 Mrs. Chrisley. 20 I want to clarify a couple of things. We've talked a lot about owners of an account. The owner of the account at 21 22 Bank of America is 7C's; is that correct? That's correct. 23 24 So we've cleared that up. Q 25 when we look at the documents that were admitted by United States District Court

- 1 Mr. Krepp, it notes on the Bank of America records, including
- 2 the ones that you prepared, that the owner of the account is
- 3 ∥7C's; is that correct?
- 4 A It's the business 7C's, yes.
- 5 Q It's the business account; that's correct.
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 Q And all of the statements that are sent out for that
- 8 | account goes to 7C's; is that correct?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q And so when the -- when Mrs. Chrisley and Faye Chrisley
- 11 came into the bank, they did not change the ownership of that
- 12 | account, did they, of the account?
- 13 A They changed who would be processing or was approved to do
- 14 transactions for that business, what individual.
- 15 Q But in terms of all of the bank records, in terms of
- 16 | everything else, the owner of the account remained 7C's;
- 17 || correct?
- 18 A Correct.
- 19 Q That never changed and has not changed to this day;
- 20 || correct?
- 21 A 7C's; that's correct.
- 22 | Q And you will agree with me, will you not, that when you
- 23 went over the document with Mr. Krepp that jchrisley1 was an
- 24 | e-mail account authorized by the bank to deal with that
- 25 | account; isn't that correct?

- 1 A So that would have been set up with the individual that 2 became the owner. And they give us the phone number and the
- 3 e-mail that we should communicate with them for.
- 4 Q Okay. And that was Mrs. Chrisley's account; right? It's 5 the same e-mail before and after; right?
- 6 A Could be. I'm not sure whose e-mail that is.
- 7 Q Didn't you go through your bank records when you were
- 8 discussing with Mr. Krepp to figure out that's the exact same
- 9 e-mail that he showed you on the screen communicating with
- 10 ∥Julie Chrisley?
- 11 A It showed on the profile.
- 12 Q It is the same thing.
- And Julie Chrisley was noted as having a right to have a debit card of that account; isn't that correct.
- 15 A They could have done that. Yes.
- 16 $\|Q\|$ And Mrs. Chrisley has a right to utilize that account;
- 17 | isn't that correct? And you looked at it I think you said
- 18 \parallel May the 6th. So 11 days ago, Mrs. Chrisley had a right to
- 19 utilize that account with a debit card; is that correct?
- 20 A May 2nd I looked at it. She did have a debit card.
- 21 Q So fifteen days ago.
- 22 And that has been the case for the past five years; 23 correct?
- A I can see my picture of the account back in 2019 when we had the conversation and then May of this year. It was the

- 1 | same.
- 2 Q So it's been consistent. Every single time that you have
- $3 \parallel 1$ looked at the account, Julie Chrisley has had the authority to
- 4 | use that account; correct?
- 5 A As a debit card. That's different than doing anything
- 6 else besides using a debit card.
- 7 Q Well, the bank -- I know you left very shortly after
- 8 March 2017. But the bank employees continued to e-mail,
- 9 discuss account and 7C's activity with Mrs. Chrisley, did they
- 10 | not?
- 11 A It's to the phone number and the e-mails that the signer
- 12 on the account gave us to use to do the communication.
- 13 Q And they continued to do that communication, did they not?
- 14 A Whatever Faye requested we put on there, that's what we
- 15 | did.
- 16 Q Whatever the bank continued to do from May the 17th to
- 17 | now, for the past five years, they have dealt with Julie
- 18 ||Chrisley; correct?
- 19 A Based on that information, that's just communication,
- 20 | that's not ownership.
- 21 ||Q Based upon the documents that you went over with Mr. Krepp
- 22 | and the logs that you've looked at for the last five years;
- 23 || correct?
- 24 \parallel A The information is on there.
- 25 Q Mr. Krepp asked you about a check that was written from United States District Court

- 1 the 7C's account. Do you remember that?
- 2 A The cashier's check?
- 3 Q The cashier's check.
- 4 | A Yes.
- 5 $\|Q\|$ There is no prohibition for that check being written, is
- 6 | there?
- 7 A No.
- $8 \parallel Q$ Okay. And with regard to the adding of Faye as a
- 9 || signatory to the accounts, I want to make sure that I
- 10 understand.
- 11 | A Okay.
- 12 Q You did not have any discussions with Faye Chrisley or
- 13 | Julie Chrisley about the reasons for changing the account that
- 14 was with Ben Stranahan; right?
- 15 A Correct.
- 16 Q Okay. And as a matter of fact, you -- they walked into
- 17 the bank on March the 7th, you refer them to Mr. Stranahan,
- 18 | they went behind closed doors, and you have no idea what was
- 19 || said?
- 20 A Correct.
- 21 ||Q Okay. And you -- Mr. Stranahan, I think you told
- 22 Mr. Friedberg he was not available the first day and Faye and
- 23 | Julie came back to the bank; is that right?
- 24 A Correct.
- Q Okay. And when Mrs. Chrisley came in and asked -- Julie
 United States District Court

- 1 $\|$ Chrisley came in and asked that Faye be added as a signatory,
- 2 you didn't express to anybody, well, that's weird, did you?
- 3 You didn't have an opinion on that; right?
- 4 A No. I just asked that we have documents to show the 5 change.
- 6 Q Okay. So there had to be documents to show the change.
- Now, I think that you -- do you recall telling the

 Sovernment that it was Mr. Stranahan that drafted the document

 that made the change?
- A He didn't draft the articles. He -- once he made the change in Interact, the signature card was printed out, but he
- Q Okay. But you told them that if they were going to add
 Faye as a signatory to the account that they needed to bring
 in articles of incorporation showing a change to allow her to
 be affiliated some way with 7C's; right?
- 17 A Correct.

12

- 18 Q They in fact did bring that to the bank; right?
- 19 A Correct.
- 20 Q Now, it's true, is it not, that the bank did not retain a
- 21 copy of either of the documents that was dropped off on May
- 22 | the 7th?
- 23 A The articles you mean?

didn't do the articles.

- 24 Q Yeah. It was not in the records of the bank; correct?
- 25 A We don't keep those. We use that information to document
 United States District Court

- 1 | things in Interact, that system.
- 2 Q I understand. But you did not keep an actual copy; right?
- 3 A No. We --
- 4 Q I'm sorry.
- 5 A No. We use those and then at the end of the day Ben will
- 6 show them to us to make sure that it's in Interact properly.
- 7 And then we upload what we need to the signature card and
- 8 business resolution. And then once we know it's in there, we
- 9 ||shred them.
- 10 | Q I think that you -- do you remember telling the Government
- 11 | back in 2019 that you never saw a copy of the actual articles
- 12 of incorporation that were changed?
- 13 A I don't remember.
- 14 Q Okay. And you also never saw a copy where they handwrote
- 15 | the change to who the owner was of the company; is that
- 16 correct?
- 17 A That one I would have remembered. And, no, I never saw
- 18 | that.
- 19 Q You never did see it and you don't recall seeing the first
- 20 | one either; right?
- 21 A Correct.
- 22 Q So you didn't see either of them; right?
- 23 A Correct.
- 24 Q Bank kept records of neither of them; correct?
- 25 A we don't do that. That's correct.

- 1 Q Now, you say that you don't recall Julie Chrisley coming
- 2 | in the next day with the handwritten change; is that right?
- 3 A Correct.
- 4 Q You were at the -- you were at your post for eight hours
- 5 straight, is that what you're saying here?
- 6 A I do take a lunch. I do go to the restroom.
- 7 ||Q You took a lunch break, you took a restroom break. And
- 8 I'm sure that there are other customer issues that you deal
- 9 | with during the course of the day. Is that correct?
- 10 A That's correct.
- 11 Q Did you go back and look at video to confirm that
- 12 Mrs. Chrisley didn't come in there that day during one of the
- 13 | breaks and times you were absent from your post?
- 14 A No, sir, but I only have four or five staff. And if that
- 15 would have happened, they would have brought that article to
- 16 me to show me.
- 17 \parallel Q Maybe they ought to have. But they were dealing with
- 18 Mr. Stranahan; correct? With regard to this, you directed
- 19 | them to Mr. Stranahan to deal with this; correct?
- 20 A Correct. But if he wasn't there, they would have brought
- 21 ||it to me.
- 22 Q Well, what if you weren't there and Mr. Stranahan wasn't
- 23 | there, what if they just left it at the bank? Maybe somebody
- 24 would have brought it to Mr. Stranahan.
- 25 A They would have brought it to me.

1 Q And what if they didn't?

- 2 A Then they would have given it to Mr. Stranahan. It would 3 have gone somewhere.
 - Q It would have gone somewhere.

But in terms of -- but you don't know whether it went somewhere. I think you just testified to the fact that the bank didn't retain the record. They didn't retain the record that Mrs. Chrisley brought the next day.

- A Well, even if that document was dropped off, it wouldn't have changed the ownership of the account because --
- 11 Q Because the ownership of the account --
- 12 MR. KREPP: I'm sorry. The witness should be able to 13 finish answering.
 - MR. ANULEWICZ: Absolutely. I apologize.
- 15 THE COURT: I agree.

THE WITNESS: If that article would have been dropped off, it would not have changed ownership because Faye and Mrs. Chrisley both would have been present at the same time, sat down with an individual, changed it in Interact, which then the new signature card and business resolution would have been produced and then they would have had to sign, which none of that was done.

Q You're making a lot of assumptions here.

You told me just a minute ago that the owner of the account has not changed in the last five years, the owner of

United States District Court

- 1 the account is 7C's Productions; correct?
- 2 A Correct.
- 3 Q You told me that Julie Chrisley has a debit card and has
- 4 | been allowed to use that account for the last five years; is
- 5 | that right?
- 6 A You can have a debit card and not be a signer on the
- 7 | account.
- 8 Q And you understand that -- I mean, Faye Chrisley is the
- 9 current signer on the account; correct?
- 10 A Correct.
- 11 \mathbb{Q} And to be a signer of the account, you can be president of
- 12 the corporation. She's still the president of the
- 13 | corporation, isn't she? Or do you know?
- 14 A That's what our records show.
- 15 Q Your records don't show anything. It just shows that
- 16 ||she's -- does it show -- when you say the owner?
- 17 A President.
- 18 0 President. She's the president.
- 19 And to this day, do you know that Faye Chrisley is
- 20 the president of 7C's?
- 21 $\|A\|$ And our documents still show it as of May 2nd.
- 22 Q And in the second document that Mr. Krepp showed you, it
- 23 | shows that Faye Chrisley is still the president of 7C's;
- 24 | right?
- 25 A Correct.

MR. ANULEWICZ: Give me just one second. 1 2 THE COURT: Sure. 3 (brief pause) 4 BY MR. ANULEWICZ: 5 Am I correct -- maybe you misspoke. But are you saying that you cannot be a signer on the account unless you are the 6 owner of the corporation that is on the account? 7 8 In a corporation, the articles would document who are the 9 president, vice president, whatever it might list; just like the one he showed showed just 100 percent Elizabeth Faye 10 11 Chrisley. There was no one else to sign. 12 But you don't have to be the owner of the account to sign 13 it or do you -- I'm sorry, of the company that owns the 14 account, do you? 15 You would have to be on the articles showing that you have 16 some sort of ownership of the business. 17 An ownership, president or something else? You could be 18 the president of the company and not the owner and have a 19 signatory; right? 20 You could be the president. 21 You could be an authorized agent of the company and be a Q 22 signatory; is that right? 23 what do you mean by authorized agent? 24 If you're somebody that the corporation authorizes to sign 25 checks, you can do that?

- 1 A You would have to be --
- $2 \parallel Q$ Now, you said initially that when Mr. and Mrs. Chrisley
- 3 came in -- I'm sorry, when Mrs. Chrisley and Faye Chrisley
- 4 came in that -- to add Faye as a signer, was it you that told
- 5 them that they needed to get a corporate resolution adding
- 6 Faye Chrisley as the owner of the account?
- 7 | A I recall looking up what we needed.
- 8 | Q what did you tell them?
- 9 A And I told them that we had to have meeting minutes or an
- 10 updated article of incorporation showing the change of
- 11 ownership.
- 12 Q In order to make Faye Chrisley a signer?
- 13 | A Yes.
- 14 $\|Q\|$ And then that's what they brought back; is that correct?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 | Q In terms of -- I think you answered Mr. Friedberg's
- 17 | question, that you understood that Mrs. Chrisley, Julie
- 18 | Chrisley, was going to California shortly thereafter and was
- 19 there for about six months; is that right?
- 20 $\|A\|$ She was going to be there for an extended period of time.
- 21 ∥Q Do you know what, if any, projects they had ongoing in
- 22 Nashville that would have required somebody to be present and
- 23 | sign checks on behalf of the corporation while they were in
- 24 || California?
- 25 A I know that they -- the business continued, so they still
 United States District Court

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needed to use that business account.
 1
 2
        While they were away?
   Q
 3
        Uh-huh.
 4
        And you said you saw Faye Chrisley. Faye Chrisley was in
 5
    Nashville while they were away; right?
 6
        Correct.
 7
             MR. ANULEWICZ: Thank you. No further questions.
 8
             THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 9
                             I'm sorry. One second.
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
10
                             (brief pause)
11
                             No further questions, your Honor.
             MR. ANULEWICZ:
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin, any questions of you?
13
             MR. GRIFFIN: No, your Honor.
14
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
15
             Government, any redirect?
             MR. KREPP: Yes, just very briefly, your Honor.
16
17
             THE COURT: Okay.
18
             MR. KREPP: Thank you.
                         Redirect Examination
19
20
   BY MR. KREPP:
21
        Hey, again, Ms. Stone.
   Q
22
             All right. So I just wanted to be clear on the
23
   chronology here. Mr. Friedberg asked you about Julie and Faye
24
   coming in. So if I heard you correctly on cross-examination,
25
   the first time they came in was actually March 6th, 2017?
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- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 ||Q All right. And did you personally interact with Julie
- 3 that day?
- 4 A Yes. I was standing at my station there in the lobby and
- 5 ∥I greeted her.
- 6 Q What was her demeanor like that day?
- 7 A It was very stern. She's a super nice individual, easy to
- 8 talk to. And it was all business that day.
- 9 Q All business that day?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q Did it seem to be different than other days you've seen
- 12 | her?
- 13 A It did.
- 14 Q And you were asked about sort of subsequent events.
- So what did you tell her -- What happened on March 6?
- 16 Just walk us through the conversation on March 6?
- 17 A So she came in, said we needed to make an ownership
- 18 change. She wanted to know when and how quickly that could
- 19 get done. We then went and looked up what we needed. And
- 20 I then I related to her that we needed meeting minutes or an
- 21 update in the articles and that I wanted her to meet with Ben
- 22 || Stranahan, who took care of my business accounts that were
- 23 | related to preferred rewards, so our larger business accounts.
- 24 | That was his specialty.
- 25 Q And then so based upon your recollection, did Ms. Julie
 United States District Court

- 1 Chrisley come back the next day?
- 2 A She let me know that she could get that updated document,
- 3 | that wasn't a problem. And I can't remember if we made an
- 4 appointment, but we got in touch with Ben somehow and they
- 5 came back the next day.
- 6 Q Both Julie and Elizabeth Faye Chrisley?
- 7 ||A| They both had to be present to be able to do that. Yes.
- 8 Q Now, you were asked a number of questions about ownership
- 9 of accounts, so let's be clear. The account owner is 7C's;
- 10 | right?
- 11 A Correct.
- 12 Q But if we look -- if we pull up Government's 103B, I'm
- 13 showing you the initial signature card. We're using a lot of
- 14 | terminology here. But what is Julie Chrisley's title right
- 15 | there?
- 16 A That says owner.
- 17 Q Owner of 7C's; right?
- 18 A Of 7C's Productions, Inc.
- 19 Q Now, you were asked a number of questions on cross about
- 20 Inever saw it or never remember seeing it. I just want to be
- 21 || crystal clear on a few things. Okay.
- 22 The handwritten documents that we saw, the version
- 23 | with the crossed-out and it had Julie Chrisley's name on it,
- 24 lis it that you don't remember seeing it or that you never saw
- 25 | that document?

That's so unusual. If that was brought to my bank, I 1 2 would have seen it. My team would have brought it to me. 3 It's -- anything that happens inside those four walls is my responsibility. They would have brought that to me and said, 4 5 what do we do with this, because it's very unusual. 6 All right. And are there any records whatsoever that you have reviewed from Bank of America indicating that at any 7 8 point after March 7, 2017, there was an attempt to change the account back to Julie Chrisley's name? 9 10 No. 11 And do you have any recollection whatsoever of anybody 12 from -- Julie Chrisley coming in on March 7th or March 6th or 13 at any point claiming that the account was compromised? 14 No. 15 Do you have any recollection whatsoever of Julie Chrisley 16 coming in -- because you worked there for two months in the 17 Green Hills location afterwards; right? Uh-huh. 18 19 Any recollection whatsoever of Julie Chrisley coming in 20 and saying there had been a mistake and that she actually needed to be added back to the account? 21 22 Α No. 23 MR. KREPP: Thank you. That's all I have. 24 THE COURT: Any recross, Mr. Anulewicz? 25 MR. ANULEWICZ: Yes, please, just briefly.

1 Recross-Examination

- 2 BY MR. ANULEWICZ:
- 3 Q Just again, to make sure that I understood, you did not
- 4 | see either the first resolution or the second one; correct?
- 5 $\|A\|$ The business resolution from the Bank of America?
- 6 Q Right.
- 7 A I asked for the business resolutions because Ben did not
- 8 ||get them signed.
- 9 Q And I'm talking about the ones that Julie Chrisley brought
- 10 || in.
- 11 A You're talking about the articles?
- 12 ||Q Articles, yes. Thank you.
- 13 You didn't see either of the articles; correct?
- 14 ||That's what you --
- 15 A I do not recall seeing them.
- 16 0 You do not recall.
- Do you remember telling anybody, FBI, anybody, about
- 18 three years ago that you didn't see either of them?
- 19 $\|A\|$ At this point in time, I do not recall.
- 20 Q Okay. Do you remember a subpoena was sent to Bank of
- 21 America to produce copies of either the corporate resolutions
- 22 | in this case? Do you remember whether that was done, whether
- 23 | they produced copies, or they just didn't have them?
- 24 A No. We had them. The business resolutions?
- 25 Q No. The corporate resolutions.

- 1 A we don't keep those.
- 2 Q You don't keep those.
 - And those are the ones that you were questioned about, the ones that Mrs. Chrisley and Faye Chrisley signed?
- The business resolution is a bank document. We keep those. That's a business resolution.
- 7 Q You keep the business resolution but not the corporate 8 resolution?
- 9 A We don't keep the articles of incorporation; correct.
- 10 Q Okay. You said too -- and you don't remember seeing
 11 either of them. What you just told to Mr. Krepp is you can't

remember seeing the first one but certainly the second one

- 13 would have been brought to you?
- 14 A Yes, because it's so unusual.
- 15 Q What about the first one, wouldn't that have been brought
- 16 to you?

3

4

12

- 17 A That would have been given to Ben.
- 18 Q So Ben gets the first one, but you would get the second 19 one?
- 20 A Ben is not in my office every day. He was --
- 21 MR. KREPP: Your Honor --
- 22 BY MR. ANULEWICZ:
- 23 Q Please go ahead, finish your answer.
- A His main office was my location, but he traveled from bank to bank. And so he was probably only in there maybe once a

- 1 week.
- 2 Q I understand.
- 3 And so if it would have been brought in the next day, Ben
- 4 would not have been there and it would have been brought to me
- 5 for sure.
- 6 Q Do you know whether it would have -- I thought I heard you
- 7 say earlier it would have gone to you or Ben.
- 8 A That's what somebody said, could it have gone to Ben?
- 9 Sure, it could have gone to Ben. But I know Ben was not there
- 10 the next day.
- 11 Q But you don't know whether or not anybody at the bank ever
- 12 got a copy and just didn't give it to you, of a second
- 13 | resolution?
- 14 A Highly unlikely.
- 15 Q Highly unlikely, but you do not know; is that correct?
- 16 | With certainty, you don't know if somebody got it, put it on
- 17 | somebody's chair, you didn't see it?
- 18 A I trust my team. If it was in my bank, it would have come
- 19 ∥to me. I have full confidence in them --
- 20 Q Do you know that it was not?
- 21 MR. KREPP: Objection, your Honor. It's asked and
- 22 | answered at this point.
- 23 | THE COURT: I'll let him ask it one more time.
- 24 MR. ANULEWICZ: Thank you.
- THE WITNESS: I feel confident that if it walked in United States District Court

my door it would have been brought to me. BY MR. ANULEWICZ: 2 Do you know what a remote capture machine is? 3 4 Yes. 5 would it be appropriate for a remote capture machine to be 6 sent to somebody who is not on the bank account? 7 we send those to, like, the office managers and things 8 like that, so that could happen. 9 Q Do you know whether or not Mrs. Chrisley had any 10 conversations with Ben Stranahan about the account being compromised? 11 12 I do not know that. 13 MR. ANULEWICZ: Okay. Thank you. No further 14 Hauestions. 15 THE COURT: All right. Anyone else on the defense 16 team? Who else -- Mr. Friedberg? 17 MR. FRIEDBERG: Nothing further, your Honor. 18 MR. GRIFFIN: No, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: And any redirect? 20 All right. Thank you, ma'am. You are free to go. Thank you so much. 21 22 Government, you may call your next witness. 23 MR. KREPP: Thank you, your Honor. We're calling 24 Betty Carter. 25 THE COURT: Good afternoon, ma'am. Come on up and

I'll swear you in. If you would like, you may place your 1 2 purse on the extra chair over there, wherever the officer is 3 not sitting. If you will -- good afternoon to you. 4 5 THE WITNESS: Good afternoon. How are you? 6 THE COURT: Fine. If you'd raise your right hand. 7 BETTY CARTER, 8 A WITNESS HEREIN, HAVING BEEN FIRST DULY SWORN, WAS EXAMINED 9 AND TESTIFIED AS FOLLOWS: 10 THE COURT: If you will take the witness stand, 11 please. Once you're seated, if you would state your name and 12 then also spell your name for the record. 13 THE WITNESS: Sure. Betty Carter. B-E-T-T-Y. C-A-R-T-E-R. 14 Direct Examination 15 BY MR. KREPP: 16 17 Good afternoon, Ms. Carter. нi. 18 19 Can you please tell us how you're employed? || Q 20 Yes. I'm a revenue officer with the Internal Revenue service. 21 22 How long have you been a revenue officer? Q 23 About 38 years. 24 Thirty-eight years? ||Q 25 Yes.

- 1 Q Can you briefly go through your duties and
- 2 responsibilities as a revenue officer?
- 3 A Yes. We collect delinquent taxes and delinquent tax
- 4 || returns.
- 5 Q So are you part of the IRS criminal investigation
- 6 division?
- 7 A I am not.
- 8 Q So you've obviously met Special Agent Kinsler back here;
- 9 ∥right?
- 10 So how does your job differ from a special agent like
- 11 | Special Agent Kinsler's?
- 12 A We're on the civil side, he's on the criminal side.
- 13 Q So you don't carry a gun; is that right?
- 14 A No.
- 15 ||Q I'm not asking in your personal life, but just in your
- 16 line of work.
- 17 A Correct. Yes.
- 18 Q Okay. All right. Now, is there a particular unit you're
- 19 | assigned to?
- 20 A In a specialty unit, yes.
- 21 Q And what's the name of that specialty unit?
- 22 A Abusive tax and avoidance transactions, ATAT for short.
- 23 Q How long have you been in that specific unit?
- 24 A Maybe ten years, something like that.
- Q And are there -- generally speaking, what does that unit
 United States District Court

- 1 || specialize in?
- 2 A we -- some of the cases that we work are refund schemes,
- 3 promoters, high income filers, high income earners, high
- 4 lincome non-filers, and public figures.
- 5 Q Is there a reason that public figures and high income
- 6 owners are lumped in there?
- 7 A They're just more complex cases. And we're more
- 8 || specialized, more experienced.
- 9 Q Is there more scrutiny within the IRS if somebody's
- 10 | higher -- if they're publicly known?
- 11 A we do what's called a sensitive case report on public
- 12 || figures.
- 13 Q All right. Is that common practice when it comes to
- 14 | public figures?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q All right. Now, again, generally speaking, how many cases
- 17 are you assigned at any given time?
- 18 A Probably carry an inventory of 35 to 45, something like
- 19 | that.
- 20 Q All right. Are these, generally speaking, again, just
- 21 taxpayers who are in arrears, who owe money to the IRS; is
- 22 | that right?
- 23 A Correct.
- 24 Q So if a -- let's talk about the tax collection process.
- 25 A Okay.

- 1 Q So let's assume just right now -- the filing date is
- 2 generally April 15 any year; right?
- 3 A Correct.
- 4 Q If a taxpayer doesn't pay on April 15th, can you go seize
- 5 their bank accounts on April 16th?
- 6 A No.
- 7 Q Is there a process in place before you're allowed to go to
- 8 | that level?
- 9 A Oh, yes.
- 10 Q Can you walk us through the process, the tax collection
- 11 process, and what steps you have to follow before you're able
- 12 to go and, let's say, seize a bank account from somebody?
- 13 A Sure. Generally once a return is filed, the tax has to be
- 14 assessed at the service center; an initial notice will go out
- 15 to the taxpayer; then there could be a long series of time and
- 16 | notices that go out. We also have an automated collection
- 17 system. Sometimes cases will go there for collection. If
- 18 | after the tax is still not paid or the returns still aren't
- 19 | filed, they will come out to a collection group.
- 20 Q Okay. And walk us through what happens when it comes out
- 21 to a collection group.
- 22 A Once it gets to a collection group, the cases come in a
- 23 | variety of ways. They can come in what's called a queue.
- 24 | Various inventory systems are then assigned to us. Once we
- 25 get them, we basically do an initial analysis to determine
 United States District Court

- what has taken place at that -- so far, if a lien has been filed, what notices have gone out or have not gone out.
- Q All right. So you mentioned the word "lien". And we're going to get to that in a second.
- But generally speaking, are notices sent out to taxpayers before enforcement mechanisms are put in place?
- 7 A Absolutely, yes.
- 8 Q Let's talk about the enforcement mechanisms you have; 9 okay?
- 10 | A Okay.
- 11 Q Are there taxpayers who despite getting the notices still
- 12 refuse to pay their taxpayers -- I'm sorry, still won't pay
- 13 ∥their taxes?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q All right. So are there certain enforcement mechanisms
- 16 you have at your disposal to collect taxes from those
- 17 | taxpayers?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q You mentioned lien. What is a lien?
- 20 A lien is a notice that's filed at the courthouse in the
- 21 ||county that let's creditors or the public know that there's a
- 22 | tax liability owed to the IRS.
- 23 Q All right. Are you familiar with something known as a
- 24 | levy?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q What is a levy?
- $2 \parallel A$ A levy is like a garnishment on wages or bank accounts,
- 3 something like that.
- 4 Q So just again, if you have a taxpayer who is not paying
- 5 | their money potentially after notice after notice, you,
- 6 Officer Carter, could go levy a bank account at a certain
- 7 point?
- 8 At some certain point, yes.
- 9 Q At a certain point?
- 10 | A Yes.
- 11 | Q Are you familiar with the term "power of attorney"?
- 12 A Yes, I am.
- 13 Q What is a power of attorney?
- 14 A power of attorney would be someone that the taxpayer has
- 15 chosen to represent them and step in pretty much their place.
- 16 | They act on the behalf of the taxpayer.
- 17 MR. KREPP: Okay. Just one moment, your Honor.
- 18 | THE COURT: Sure.

19 (brief pause)

- 20 ∥BY MR. KREPP:
- 21 Q Okay. So generally, power of attorney, who generally are
- 22 you dealing with when you're dealing with power of attorney?
- 23 A Generally it could be an attorney, a lawyer or a CPA. It
- 24 can also be an unenrolled preparer or a family member. But
- 25 generally it's a lawyer or a CPA.

- 1 Q And it's Certified Public Accountant; is that right?
- 2 A Yes. I'm sorry.
- 3 Q No. It's okay.
- So as a revenue officer, did you have any involvement with attempting to collect taxes that were owed by Todd and Julie Chrisley?
- 7 A Yes, I did.
- 8 Q All right. So my questions are going to be specifically 9 about that; all right?
- 10 | A Okay.
- 11 Q So prior to coming to court today, did you have an
- 12 opportunity to review any IRS systems related to collections
- 13 | activity against the Chrisleys?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q What systems did you review?
- 16 A We have case history where we keep our case inventory,
- 17 also our integrated data system that will show returns that
- 18 are filed, taxes that are due, payments that are made,
- 19 basically the activity on the money side of the account.
- 20 Q Okay. Understood.
- 21 All right. And did you have an opportunity to review
- 22 all of those systems?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q Did that help refresh your memory as to events that
- 25 occurred while you were assigned to the Chrisley case?

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 Q were you able to determine from your review whether
- 3 | notices were sent out historically before you were assigned to
- 4 | the case?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q All right. Now, we're not going to get too into weeds in
- 7 some tax terminology, just again at a high level here.
- 8 Is it fair to say that a common way for a married
- 9 couple to file their returns would be married filed jointly?
- 10 A Yes, it is.
- 11 Q So let's say, again just hypothetically, a married filed
- 12 | jointly return is assigned to you at a certain point, meaning
- 13 that the person -- the couple owes money to the IRS and hasn't
- 14 paid. All right.
- 15 What tools do you have at your disposal if money is
- 16 | found in the husband's name? I'm sorry. That was inartfully
- 17 || stated.
- 18 Let's say you found out there's a bank account
- 19 | holding money that's only held by the husband as opposed to
- 20 | the wife?
- 21 A If it's a joint liability and all notices have been sent,
- 22 | then we can levy that account and we would collect from that
- 23 | account because it's in the husband's name and he does have
- 24 | the liability.
- 25 Q And same question. If it's, let's say, a property -United States District Court

```
let's say it's a property owned by the wife somewhere. Okay.
    What tools would you have at your disposal to go against that
 2
 3
    property if it was a married filed jointly return?
        If it's married filing jointly, we would of course have
 4
 5
    our lien in place. And then we could enforce our lien by
    seizing the property or we could even go to a suit with that.
 6
        All right. Is there a different mechanism in place if
 7
 8
   it's returns that are filed married filed separately? So in
    other words, different collections procedures that are in
 9
10
   place?
              I think what you're talking about is if it's --
11
12
    let's just say he owed -- Mr. Taxpayer owed the money but the
   property was in the wife's name. Then if we could show that
13
   the taxpayer -- Mr. Taxpayer was benefiting from the property,
14
15
   maybe paying the rent or somehow supporting the property, then
   we can go with the nominee or alter ego.
16
17
       Okay. So we'll talk about that in a moment. It's nominee
18
   or alter ego?
19
   Α
        Right.
20
        But generally speaking, if it's not going to that next
   Q
    level, are you able to go after the wife's property?
21
22
   Α
        No.
        So is there a different enforcement mechanism in place,
23
24
   depending on whether taxpayers elect to file married filed
```

jointly as opposed to married filed separately?

United States District Court

25

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 Q Let's talk about that nominee lien process. Can you
- 3 explain to me what you mean by that?
- 4 A In that situation where the property is owned by -- or is
- 5 | in Mrs. Taxpayer's name but Mr. Taxpayer has the liability and
- 6 we can show that Mr. Taxpayer does have an interest in the
- 7 || property, he is paying the rent, he's paying the property
- 8 | taxes, he's living in the property, he's benefiting from the
- 9 property, then what we do is we go through our counsel and
- 10 | request that we get a nominee lien in that situation filed
- 11 | that would give us a security interest in the property.
- 12 Q Okay. All right. Now, let's talk about -- back to the
- 13 Chrisleys.
- 14 Do you recall the year that you were assigned to the
- 15 Chrisley case?
- 16 A Yes. 2017.
- 17 | Q Were you the first collections officer -- I'm sorry,
- 18 | revenue officer that was assigned to the case?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 Q All right. Did you ask to be assigned to the Chrisley
- 21 || case?
- 22 A No.
- 23 ||Q How was it assigned to you?
- 24 A Just random case assignment inventory based on, I'm sure,
- 25 the dollar amount owed and the fact that it was a public
 United States District Court

- 1 ∥figure.
- 2 ||Q But again, you didn't specifically go out and, just to be
- 3 clear, pick a name out of a hat?
- 4 | A No.
- 5 Q All right. Were you familiar with the Chrisleys before
- 6 you were assigned to the case?
- 7 | A No.
- 8 Q Had you ever watched their television show?
- 9 A No.
- 10 Q Now, have you ever testified before?
- 11 | A Yes.
- 12 Q You have. All right. What types of cases have you
- 13 testified in?
- 14 A A bankruptcy case, a suppression hearing last year.
- 15 There's are some other case related.
- 16 Q All right. So now, you said you took some steps to orient
- 17 | yourself to this before coming to court today; correct?
- 18 II A Uh-huh.
- 19 Q And you looked through an IRS file; is that correct?
- 20 A Case history; correct.
- 21 ||Q Case history?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 ||Q Have you maintained that case history as the -- are you
- 24 the latest collections officer who was assigned to the case?
- 25 | A | The latest collection person I believe so, yes.

- Q Did the -- the collection file, did it appear to be -- is it kept in the ordinary course of IRS's -- let me rephrase that. I apologize.
 - The collection file you reviewed, is it kept and maintained in the ordinary course of IRS's business?
- 6 A Yes.

4

5

- Q All right. So from your review of the IRS collection

 file, were certain notices mailed out to the Chrisleys before

 your involvement in the case?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q All right. And I want to take this in different time
- 12 chunks. Okay?
- 13 A Okay.
- 14 Q Tell me whether or not you know that Mr. Chrisley declared 15 bankruptcy at a certain point.
- 16 A I did know that, yes.
- 17 Q What impact -- when somebody declares bankruptcy, what 18 impact does that have on IRS collection procedures?
- A For the person that files bankruptcy, there's a stay of collection. We can't take any collection actions during the time that they're in bankruptcy.
- 22 0 Is that standard?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 Q So it's not just for the Chrisleys?
- 25 A No.

- During the period that Mr. Chrisley was in bankruptcy, 1 what was happening with IRS collections? 2 3 well, since Mrs. Chrisley did not file bankruptcy, 4 collection action can continue with her. She still would be responsible for the taxes. But for him, it's coded in a 5 bankruptcy status and no collection action can take place. 6 So let's talk about things that happened before the 7 8 bankruptcy and after. All right. Again, the file that you 9 reviewed, it's maintained in the ordinary course of business. You have the binder in front of you. I'm going to read these 10 11 off. 12 MR. KREPP: And your Honor, if the court -- I gave 13 this to the courtroom deputy. I have an extra copy if this 14 would help. 15 THE COURT: Either way. Honestly, I didn't find it to be that helpful last time. I'm just keeping record up here 16 17 on the list that you've given me like this, the grid. Thank 18 you. 19 MR. KREPP: Sure. 20 (Government's Exhibits 60, 64, 68, 69, 74, 83, 85 and 91 were marked for purposes of identification.) 21 22 BY MR. KREPP:
- ZZ | DI MK. KKEPP

23

24

25

Q So we'll be referring to Government's Exhibits 60, 64, 68, 69, 74, 83, 85, and 91.

(brief pause)

- 1 BY MR. KREPP:
- 2 Q Okay. So have you had an opportunity to look at those
- 3 documents I just read out?
- 4 | A Yes.
- 5 Q All right. What can you tell me about those documents?
- 6 A These are all general publications that we sent out just
- 7 | about on any collection letter or notice that would go out.
- 8 Q All right. And from your review of the case file from
- 9 | the -- that's maintained in the ordinary course of business,
- 10 | what can you tell me about the specific Government's exhibit
- 11 | numbers that I listed out here? Can you tell me -- again,
- 12 | we're talking about the Chrisleys here.
- 13 A Right. So Exhibit 60, Exhibit 64, and Exhibit 66 are pubs
- 14 that I personally sent out.
- 15 Q And from your review of the -- again, we're talking about
- 16 the historical file?
- 17 A Right.
- 18 Q So let's focus on 60, 64 -- and it should be in order in
- 19 your binder. -- 68 -- 69 should be in there. If you don't
- 20 | have it, let me know. It may be paper clipped to the back of
- 21 | 68.
- 22 A You said 69; right?
- 23 Q Yes.
- 24 A Thank you.
- 25 Q Then following from 69, we're on to 74, 83, 85, and 91.
 United States District Court

- 1 A Okay.
- 2 Q Okay. Now, before coming to court today, did you have an
- 3 | opportunity to review -- again, going back to that collections
- 4 | file that's maintained in the ordinary course of business, did
- 5 | you have an opportunity to review that?
- 6 A Yes.
- 7 ||Q What can you tell me about the exhibit numbers that I just
- 8 || read out?
- 9 A All of those were sent in that case history.
- 10 ||Q Sent to who?
- 11 A To the Chrisleys.
- 12 | Q All right. And were they sent before the bankruptcy
- 13 | action?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 MR. KREPP: All right. Your Honor, I'm going to move
- 16 | for the admission of Government's Exhibits six -- I'm sorry.
- 17 | I'll complete the foundation.
- 18 BY MR. KREPP:
- 19 Q These are -- to be clear, these are -- the versions I just
- 20 sent you, are these just templates of the letters that would
- 21 | have been mailed out?
- 22 A The letters, yes.
- 23 Q So they don't have "Dear Michael Todd Chrisley" written on
- 24 | there?
- 25 A No.

```
These are available? You can pull these off the IRS
 1
 2
   website right now; is that right?
 3
      Yes.
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I move for the admission of
 4
 5
    Government's Exhibits 60, 64, 68, 69, 74, 83, 85 and 91.
 6
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
 7
             MR. MORRIS: No objection, your Honor.
 8
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
 9
                             No objection, your Honor.
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
             THE COURT: And Mr. Griffin?
10
11
            MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
12
             THE COURT: They're all admitted, 60, 64, 68, 69, 74,
13
    83, 85 and 91.
14
        (Government's Exhibits 60, 64, 68, 69, 74, 83, 85, and 91
15
   were admitted into evidence.)
   BY MR. KREPP:
16
17
       All right. So we're going to take these a few at a time.
18
             MR. KREPP: If we could please pull up Number 60.
19
   BY MR. KREPP:
20
      All right. So is this an IRS publication Number 1?
   Q
21
  \|A\| Yes, it is.
22
        All right. And there's different versions of this; is
23
   that fair to say, that IRS changes these every so often?
24 II A
        True. Yes.
25
       All right. So is this the version that would have been
                     United States District Court
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- 1 | mailed out pre-bankruptcy to the Chrisleys?
- 2 | A Yes.
- 3 Q So just -- we're not going to read through the entire
- 4 document. But what is Publication Number 1 telling the
- 5 | taxpayer?
- 6 ||A|| It gives him his rights as a taxpayer.
- 7 | Q Have you confirmed this was mailed out?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q All right. Now, let's go to the next exhibit, which is
- 10 Number 64. All right. Now, this is a 12-page document. And
- 11 again, I'll ask you the same question. Can you tell me
- 12 | whether or not this was mailed out to the Chrisleys?
- 13 A Yes, it was.
- 14 | Q And pre-bankruptcy?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q And is this -- what is this Government's exhibit showing?
- 17 We're not going to read all 12 pages, but just tell the jury,
- 18 | if you can summarize, what this document is.
- 19 A It goes over collection process. It talks about our right
- 20 | to file a lien, how we can levy. It also talks about appeal
- 21 | rights. So it's just a general synopsis of the collection
- 22 process.
- 23 Q All right. And now let's go to 68, please.
- 24 All right. What is this document walking the
- 25 | taxpayer through?

- 1 A This is how to apply for a certificate of discharge from
- 2 the federal tax lien.
- 3 Q What does that mean?
- 4 A discharge of a lien is when you own property and you
- 5 want to sell it and there's not enough equity in the property
- 6 to pay off the lien. So to get the buyer a clear title, you
- 7 can apply to discharge our lien from the taxes, even though
- 8 | it's not going to pay off the full taxes.
- 9 Q Okay. All right. So when somebody is trying to sell
- 10 property, all right, subject to a tax lien, have you had that
- 11 come up in some of your cases?
- 12 | A Oh, yes.
- 13 Q Is that a frequent occurrence?
- 14 A Oh, yes.
- 15 Q Generally speaking, what does the buyer require when
- 16 there's a tax lien filed by the IRS?
- 17 A Well, they want clear title or they want lien release
- 18 | satisfied.
- 19 Q Why is that important to the buyer?
- 20 A Because they won't have clear title. The lien will follow
- 21 the property.
- 22 Q So Bob has a tax debt and he's trying to sell the property
- 23 to Sam. Right. If the property has an IRS tax lien that you,
- 24 Officer Carter, put in place, Sam would in essence be
- 25 ||inheriting that lien?

- 1 A That's correct.
- 2 ||Q Normally people don't want that; right?
- 3 | A No.
- 4 MR. KREPP: All right. So now if we can pull up
- 5 | Number 69.
- 6 BY MR. KREPP:
- 7 $\|Q\|$ So again, is this just another instruction on how to -- a
- 8 | certificate of release of federal tax lien?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q All these documents I've been showing you, can you tell me
- 11 whether or not they were mailed out to the Chrisleys before
- 12 Mr. Chrisley filed for bankruptcy?
- 13 A They were, yes.
- 14 Q Let's go to Government's 74. All right. Again, another
- 15 | lengthy document. Is this document entitled Collection of
- 16 | Appeal Rights?
- 17 A Uh-huh.
- 18 \parallel Q And what is this document explaining to the taxpayer?
- 19 A It explains the many different appeals that you have in
- 20 the collection process.
- 21 Q Okay. And are there certain appeal rights that taxpayers
- 22 | have?
- 23 A Yes.
- 24 | Q Again, was this sent out to the taxpayer?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q So now -- we won't go through the rest of them. But all
- 2 the exhibit numbers that I read out, were they mailed to the
- 3 Chrisleys and/or their power of attorney before Mr. Chrisley
- 4 || filed for bankruptcy?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Now, was collections, as you said, was it stayed at a
- 7 || certain point against Mr. Chrisley?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q From your review of the IRS record, just approximately
- 10 when did collections activity against Mr. Chrisley resume?
- 11 A I believe he was out of bankruptcy the first part of 2016.
- 12 | It would have been shortly after that.
- 13 \mathbb{Q} So sometime in 2016?
- 14 | A Yes.
- (Government's Exhibits 46 through 48 were marked for
- 16 purposes of identification.)
- 17 BY MR. KREPP:
- 18 Q All right. So from your review of the IRS case file --
- 19 and I'll direct you to the next set of exhibits, which are 46,
- 20 | 47 and 48. If you don't have them, let me know.
- 21 A I've got them.
- 22 Q Okay. Do you recognize -- let me know when you're done
- 23 looking at them if you recognize those documents.
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q What are 46, 47 and 48?

```
These are all tax liens that were filed.
 1
 2
        Against who? And we can take them one at a time.
                                                            Start
 3
   with 46.
 4
        46 is against Michael T. Chrisley.
 5
       Okay. 47?
   Q
 6
        Michael and Julie Chrisley.
 7
       And then 48?
   Q
 8
       Michael Chrisley, Michael T. Chrisley.
 9
             MR. KREPP: Move for the admission of Government's
10
    Exhibits 46, 47 and 48.
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
11
12
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
13
14
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             No objection.
15
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
16
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: Those three are admitted.
17
        (Government's Exhibits 46 through 48 were admitted into
18
19
   evidence.)
20
             MR. KREPP: If we can please publish 46.
   BY MR. KREPP:
21
22
       Okay. So now, this is the one -- this is Government's 46.
23
   And if you look at the screen in front of you, just so we're
   all reading from the same document, this is one that was filed
24
25
   against Mr. Chrisley; is that correct?
                     United States District Court
```

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 Q What's the unpaid balance for the 2009 tax year?
- 3 A \$507,315.97.
- 4 Q All right. And for the 2010 tax year?
- 5 A \$1,654.26.
- 6 Q And 2011?
- 7 A \$52,227.57.
- 8 Q And to be clear, you didn't file this particular lien?
- 9 A I did not.
- 10 Q But have you confirmed this was actually a lien that was
- 11 || filed from your review of the records regularly kept?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q All right. Now, if we look at the top right-hand corner,
- 14 there's a recording date of the lien; is that correct?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q What's the recording date?
- 17 A August 1st of 2016.
- 18 Q All right. So did Mr. Chrisley still owe this money --
- 19 | let's focus on the 2009 tax year. Did he still owe that money
- 20 as of August 1st, 2016?
- 21 A Yes, he did.
- 22 Q What notices would have been sent out to Mr. Chrisley
- 23 about this tax lien that was filed?
- 24 A All of the notices that we talked about would have been 25 sent out.

- 1 | Q There's -- so for court purposes, there's some redactions
- 2 here on the screen and in front of you. But there's a
- 3 residence. Is that property that the lien was attached
- 4 | against in Alpharetta, Georgia?
- 5 A It would have been -- this lien would not be property
- 6 specific. It would be any property that he owned in Fulton
- 7 County.
- 8 Q So it's a county wide, anything owned?
- 9 A Yes.
- 10 Q But it's designating his taxpayer address as being in
- 11 | Alpharetta, Georgia?
- 12 A Correct.
- 13 Q Now let's go to 47. So there's one for Michael and Julie
- 14 | Chrisley; correct?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q And it's for 2012?
- 17 A Correct.
- 18 Q Saying they owed slightly over \$29,000?
- 19 A Yes.
- 20 \parallel Q And if we look in the upper right-hand corner again,
- 21 | August 1st, 2016; correct?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q All right. So was this money that was owed as of that
- 24 | date?
- 25 A Yes.

- 1 Q All right. And again, do we see -- is it for all property
- 2 | in Fulton County because it lists Alpharetta, Georgia?
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q All right. Finally, let's go to 48. All right. So is
- 5 ∥this -- this is, again, against just Mr. Chrisley; is that
- 6 || correct?
- 7 A Correct.
- 8 Q This is for Seneca, South Carolina?
- 9 A Correct.
- 10 Q So what's the difference between this document that we're
- 11 seeing here -- because the numbers are the same; correct,
- 12 2009, 2010, 2011? So what's the difference between this
- 13 document and the prior one that we saw, Government's 46?
- 14 A This particular lien would attach for any property that he
- 15 owns in the county, Oconee County.
- 16 Q Gotcha.
- (Government's Exhibit 521 was marked for purposes of identification.)
- 19 ∥BY MR. KREPP:
- 20 | Q All right. If we move forward in your packet there,
- 21 Government's Exhibit 521, do you recognize this document?
- 22 A I'm trying to get to it.
- 23 Q Sure. You can have my copy.
- 24 A Thank you.
- Q Do you recognize that document?
 United States District Court

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1
        Yes.
        What is that document?
 2
        It's a notice of federal tax lien.
 3
 4
        Is it a similar version to the one we just saw?
   Q
 5
        Correct.
             MR. KREPP: All right. Move for the admission of
 6
 7
    Government's Exhibit 521.
 8
             THE COURT: Any objection, Mr. Morris?
             MR. MORRIS: What was it? I'm sorry.
 9
10
             MR. KREPP: 521.
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
11
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
13
             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             No objection.
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
14
15
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: 521 is in.
16
        (Government's Exhibit 521 was admitted into evidence.)
17
18
    BY MR. KREPP:
19
       Okay. Now, so again, this is just another version in
20
   these.
21
             MR. KREPP: Is 521 available? Can you pull that up,
22
   please. Thanks a lot, Ms. Dyer.
   BY MR. KREPP:
23
       So again, is this another -- just how it would actually
24
25
   be -- look if you were going to the county courthouse?
                     United States District Court
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Yes. This is actually a copy from the county. 1 2 Gotcha. 0 And that's not your name on the bottom, obviously? 3 4 Right. 5 You weren't the revenue officer at the time? 6 No. 7 So now, were any notices sent -- did you review the case 8 file to see if any notices were sent to the Chrisleys or their 9 power of attorney in 2016 after bankruptcy, so after the discharge of bankruptcy, but before you were assigned to the 10 11 case? 12 Yes. (Government's Exhibits 63, 66, 76, 88, 89, 90 and 92 13 what's marked for purposes of identification.) 14 BY MR. KREPP: 15 So let's look at Government's 63, 66, 76, 88, 89, 90, and 16 17 92. 18 MR. KREPP: And Mr. Griffin, I'll come back to you. (brief pause) 19 20 BY MR. KREPP: 21 Okay. So what can you tell me about the exhibit numbers I 22 iust read out? These are publications, probably later versions of 23 publications of -- that we've already talked about. 24

with respect to this case, what can you tell me from your

United States District Court

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review of the collections file?
 1
        These were all sent.
 2
       Were they sent to the Chrisleys or their power of
 3
 4
   attorney?
 5
       Yes.
 6
             MR. KREPP: Your Honor, I'm moving for the admission
 7
   of Government's Exhibits 63, 66, 76, 88, 89, 90, and 92.
 8
             THE COURT: Mr. Morris?
 9
             MR. MORRIS: No objection.
10
             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
11
             MR. FRIEDBERG: No objection, your Honor.
12
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
13
             MR. GRIFFIN: No objection.
             THE COURT: All of those are admitted.
14
15
        (Government's Exhibits 63, 66, 76, 88, 89, 90 and 92 were
    admitted into evidence.)
16
   BY MR. KREPP:
17
   Q So let's just pull up 63. And I promise we're not going
18
19
   to go through all of these, Ms. Carter. Looks like the IRS
20
   updated this publication Number 1; is that right? So it's a
   different version that was mailed out to the Chrisleys?
21
22
   Α
        (Nods head.)
23
   Q All right. Let's skip ahead to Government's Exhibit 88.
24
   So again, this is just a form letter; correct?
25
        Yes.
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- 1 Q But would the taxpayer's name be listed on there when it 2 qets mailed out?
- 3 A Yes.

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- 4 Q Have you been able to confirm from your review of the collections history if this form was specifically sent out to the Chrisleys?
- $7 \parallel A$ Yes, it was.
 - Q I'm going to read this. And let me know if I read this correctly.

"Dear", blank, "We are attempting to collect unpaid taxes from you. You should already be aware of this from our previous contacts with you. Generally our practice is to deal directly with the taxpayer or taxpayer's duly authorized representative. However, we sometimes talk with other persons, for example, when we need information that a taxpayer has been unable to provide or to verify information we have received. We are writing to tell you that we may contact other persons. If we do contact other persons, we would generally need to tell them limited information, such as your name. The law prohibits us from disclosing any more information than is necessary to obtain or verify the information we are seeking. Our need to contact other persons may continue as long as there is activity on this matter. you have any questions regarding this letter or wish to request a list of contacts, please do not hesitate to contact United States District Court

- 1 us at the telephone number listed above."
- 2 Did I read that correctly.
- 3 | A Yes.
- 4 Q So is this essentially telling the taxpayer that the IRS
- 5 is trying to collect tax debts?
- 6 ∥A Right. Yes.
- 7 Q All right. And then if we go to Government's Exhibit 89,
- 8 the date at the top is May 11th, but that's just when the form
- 9 was printed out; is that right?
- 10 | A Yes.
- 11 Q May 11th, 2022.
- 12 Is this the version that would have been Sent out to
- 13 | the Chrisleys?
- 14 | A Yes.
- 15 Q I'll just read the first paragraph.
- 16 Dear" blank, "Although we previously sent you a
- 17 notice of our intention to collect your unpaid tax through
- 18 enforce collection, our record show that you still have not
- 19 paid the amount you owe. Enforce collection may include
- 20 placing a levy on your bank account, wages, receivables,
- 21 commissions, et cetera. It could also involve seizing and
- 22 selling your property, such as real estate, vehicles or
- 23 business assets. To prevent collection action, please pay the
- 24 amount you owe by" -- and then would there be a date filled in
- 25 | there?

- $1 \parallel A$ Yes.
- 2 ||Q Again, was this mailed out to the Chrisleys?
- 3 A Yes, it was.
- 4 Q All right. So now let's talk about your involvement in 5 the case.
- Approximately when in 2017 were you assigned to the 7 Chrisley case?
- 8 A Mid February of '17 is when I got it.
- 9 Q And what were your initial steps when you were assigned to 10 the case?
- 11 A Usually I will make an initial analysis and just go
- 12 | through the case history. I'll pull all the copies of the
- 13 | liens. I'll look to see what tax returns have been filed or
- 14 have not been filed, check internal income information, that
- 15 | type of thing.
- 16 Q What did your initial analysis reveal?
- 17 A That he owed these years that we've talked about, 2009,
- 18 married filing separate, the other two, married filing joint;
- 19 that he had filed bankruptcy; that all the liens had been
- 20 | filed in many different counties. Also looked at the prior
- 21 case history and saw there was a lot of involvement with other
- 22 | revenue officers.
- 23 Q Okay. All right. What about recent tax filings for prior
- 24 | tax years? So you're in early 2017 now; right?
- Did you review whether or not they were current on United States District Court

- 1 paying any recent taxes?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q What did your analysis reveal?
- 4 A They were not current.
- 5 Q Can you be a little more specific?
- 6 A I think the last return filed when I reviewed the case was
- 7 | 2012.
- 8 Q So no personal income tax returns for Michael Chrisley for
- 9 13, '14, '15?
- 10 A And '16 was almost due.
- 11 $\|Q\|$ Almost due. But as of that point, though -- it wasn't
- 12 | quite due. But at that point --
- 13 ∥A Right.
- 14 Q -- '14 and '15 haven't been filed; right?
- 15 A Or Mrs. Chrisley.
- 16 Q Or for Julie Chrisley?
- 17 A Right.
- 18 | Q During your analysis, did you come across the a company
- 19 | named 7C's Productions?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 ||Q Did your analysis review whether or not any corporate
- 22 | returns had been filed for that entity?
- 23 A I believe the last corporate return filed was 2015.
- 24 $\|Q\|$ So we'll talk about that a little bit later on.
- THE COURT: Mr. Krepp, give me an idea of whether or
 United States District Court

not you have a lot more for this witness.

2 MR. KREPP: Sure. It's going to be a lengthy 3 witness, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm inclined to stop for the day just to get the jurors out a little bit before 5.

MR. KREPP: Sure.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen -- and I'm sorry, you're going to have to come back tomorrow.

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to go ahead and dismiss this witness. And so if you want to hold her off just for a few minutes until we finish.

I'm going to dismiss you today just because we've been going for a while today with the openings. But tomorrow I need you here by 9:15. We're not going to do 9:45 anymore. 9:15 so that we can go ahead and get started no later than 9:30. Please be on time.

Thank you so much. Have a great evening.

Ladies and gentlemen, before you go, you got a feel for this first day. As you see, trial is not like you may think from watching television shows. It's not all fireworks and excitement. So I encourage you to get your rest, to be prepared to stay awake, to be prepared to just sit and listen. There are a lot of documents in this case. And so we need your concentration. We need you to stay awake and alert. So just keep all of that in mind.

Thank you so much and have a safe evening. 1 2 (The jury exited the courtroom at 4:50 p.m., after 3 which the following proceedings were had.) 4 THE COURT: Ms. Farrens, you have a doctor's 5 appointment Thursday at 10? 6 JUROR FARRENS: Yes, ma'am. 7 THE COURT: I meant to tell everyone that what we'll 8 probably do that day is not start until noon. Because do you 9 think you would be here by then based on how your other appointments have gone? 10 JUROR FARRENS: I will call them and see if I can get 11 12 it pushed up a little earlier. 13 THE COURT: That would be great. But we're going to work around it. Thank you so much. 14 JUROR FARRENS: Thank you. 15 16 THE COURT: I need to remember to tell the rest of 17 them that tomorrow. 18 You may step down, ma'am. 19 Everybody in the courtroom may be at ease, may be 20 seated or whatever. 21 Lawyers, let me have you here for one second because 22 I want to talk to you just a little further about the stuff that caused -- I will say that caused a lot of confusion 23 24 earlier, the stipulation. And for any confusion that I might 25 have caused, I apologize.

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I want to talk briefly about the stipulation regarding authenticity. A couple of times when we were going back and forth, I asked for any objections from the defense beyond authenticity, since my understanding was that authenticity had been agreed to. At one point I heard hearsay. Another point I heard no personal knowledge. Ιt wasn't until the last time we talked up here that I heard Federal Rule of Evidence 602 cited, which does go -- which it does involve personal knowledge.

But I guess when we first heard the witness doesn't have personal knowledge, I kind of took it to mean in the creation of the document. So there are two areas of personal knowledge I would say. One is personal knowledge in how the document came to be, and second, personal knowledge as far as the actual contents or subject matter.

And I get I vacillated in my understanding. sustained an objection that was made with respect to a witness Ms. Peters had. I don't even remember who or what. But I think it was an e-mail chain where I thought the only objection -- I thought the objection was to whether the witness had personal knowledge of the subject matter. when Mr. Krepp had a witness, my understanding was that that witness did have personal knowledge of the subject matter because it went to whether or not Mrs. Chrisley had gone into a bank on a particular day. I hope all of that is not United States District Court

confusing.

But this is what I'm going to say: I'm not privy to what is in each e-mail. I did ask for a synopsis on a couple of them; but remember, I don't know the contents.

So going forward, this is my assumption: When the objection is no personal knowledge by the witness on the stand, we're not talking about the creation of the document because you-all have agreed to authenticity, we are referencing the subject matter.

First of all, from the defense, is that a correct assumption? Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: On every document that we have seen and agreed to the authenticity, that is correct.

THE COURT: That is.

Okay. Anything different from you, Mr. Friedberg?

MR. FRIEDBERG: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?

MR. GRIFFIN: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. So Mr. Krepp, if that is -if I'm correct, they're not objecting at all to authenticity
as far as the creation and having someone come in who can
actually testify this was the document created under these
circumstances, they are objecting to having a witness testify
about the actual subject matter with -- or the contents,
whatever is being explained within the document.

What say you with respect to whether or not a witness who does not have that personal knowledge should be able to answer questions about it?

MR. KREPP: One moment, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

(brief pause)

MR. MORRIS: He needs to talk to his lawyer.

THE COURT: That's a smart thing to do.

(brief pause)

MR. KREPP: Your Honor, just a couple of points. I think it's an overarching principle. The Government's view is that -- I think we disagree with the defense on this, that once a document is admitted, it properly can be published to the jury through any witness and we can ask questions about it.

But putting that aside, let me just talk about what we intended to do today.

THE COURT: Before you go there, let me ask you to reconcile what you just said with Rule 602, which says, a witness may testify to a matter only if evidence is introduced sufficient to support a finding that the witness has personal knowledge of the matter. Evidence to prove personal knowledge may consist of the witness's own testimony. And the last sentence says, this doesn't apply to a witness's expert testimony. But that's Rule 602.

1 2

So how do you reconcile that statement that seems to suggest that notwithstanding authenticity in terms of the circumstances of how the document was created, a witness still needs personal knowledge to testify about it?

Sure. I think that the -- we are not MR. KREPP: trying to get the witness, in any of our questions, to confirm the actual events that are in the e-mail itself, so -- let me take a step back. We're not having the witness testify as to those specific events, so I don't think 602 is the right framework for this. It would be different if I said -- if I had the witness on the stand and was trying to get a witness who had no personal knowledge of it whatsoever and was just using it just to sort of PowerPoint it for the jury.

Here our questions are: Did the events on here occur or did they not occur? So again, with the way we're trying to reconcile these exhibits is, a lot of our witnesses -- for instance, Ms. Carter, we plan on showing her bank records and plan on showing her records she wasn't privy to during the collections -- she's not in the courtroom is she? -- during the collections enforcement activity. And part of the Government's burden is to prove that the defendants were attempting to impede that collection enforcement activity. So showing her records that were hidden from her --

THE COURT: Well, bank records, would those not be excepted by the business record exception? I guess we're United States District Court

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talking about e-mails.

MR. KREPP: Even e-mails, your Honor, e-mails between Mr. Tarantino and the Chrisleys, we plan on showing internal e-mails that we got from either the e-mail search warrant or from the grand jury subpoena.

Authenticity issue, that ship has sailed. We're done on that.

So now the question is: Did officer Carter know that Mr. Tarantino was having these types of conversations with the Chrisleys. I think the answer to that is highly probative as to whether or not the Government can demonstrate willfulness, whether or not the Government can meet its materiality standard.

THE COURT: So it sounds like you are making a general knowledge argument that just knowledge generally of whatever scheme, for lack of a better description, characterization that you're alleging that the Chrisleys were involved in, not necessarily -- I mean, is that fair to --

MR. KREPP: I think the way I would equate it, your Honor, is imagine a Ponzi scheme victim and the victim being shown e-mails between the two perpetrators jokingly saying I can't believe we're pulling this off. We have to prove materiality in a wire fraud case. And I'd like to be able to ask the victim, would you have wanted to know that these guys were laughing about taking your money. So that witness would United States District Court

not have personal knowledge as to that e-mail.

THE COURT: And I don't think you could get that e-mail through them.

MR. KREPP: Well, I think if authenticity was stipulated to, that's where --

THE COURT: I don't -- maybe that's not a good example. I don't think you could get that through them, notwithstanding authenticity.

Let me hear from the defense. Mr. Morris.

MR. MORRIS: With the greatest respect, I think
Mr. Krepp is confusing authenticity with relevance and
admissibility. It can be objectionable for any number of
reasons -- it contains hearsay, the witness has no personal
knowledge of it, lots of reasons. I'm not doubting that it's
an e-mail, but it may contain a whole bunch of hearsay in
there that this witness can't be asked about. Just because
it's an authentic document, that doesn't mean a witness can
testify about it.

THE COURT: Well, I think all of us are in agreement with respect to hearsay. I guess I was honing in on the personal knowledge one, because that seems to be where we're getting hung up. Mr. Krepp is arguing, it sounds like, basically just general knowledge of the things that were going on with this whole thing with respect to whatever the Chrisleys allegedly were involved in, they have knowledge in United States District Court

that sense. I don't know that we're talking about hearsay right now. We're talking specifically, I think, about the objection as to personal knowledge under Federal Rule of Evidence 602.

MR. MORRIS: I agree. That's when I raised the 602.

I just said there are other objections I might also have. I

agree on 602, absolutely. The witness knows nothing about it.

THE COURT: Knows nothing about what, though? I guess it depends on how specific we're talking about when we're describing the subject matter of the e-mails.

MR. MORRIS: The document.

THE COURT: Well, that -- see, the existence of the document, to me that still falls under authenticity. So that -- just whether it exists our how it was created. I think 602 goes to the subject matter of the e-mail not just the existence of or the creation of the document.

MR. MORRIS: I would agree. That's -- assume there are three things, the creation of it, the existence of it, and what it means. I agree, all three have to be met. And to ask a witness who knows nothing about it seems to me inappropriate because the witness doesn't know anything. Again, I gave a bad example of asking my wife about a tax return that she's never seen before and has no idea.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Mr. Morris, we're saying -but you're saying she doesn't know because she's never seen
United States District Court

that document? Is that what you're saying in your example? 1 2 MR. MORRIS: She may have never seen the document and 3 she may not know anything about the subject matter. 4 THE COURT: But those are two distinct things, and 5 one of which you stipulated to. So we're not talking about 6 that one anymore. 7 MR. MORRIS: I understand the Court. But to ask a person are you aware of the substance of this document and 8 have them say no, it's just not probative and it's not 9 appropriate. They don't know anything about it. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Griffin, you were going to say 11 12 something. MR. GRIFFIN: My concern, because it will affect us 13 eventually, is that we can use one witness and just get in all 14 15 the Government's documents. We did stipulate to authenticity. 16 But the way I'm hearing this argument is, like, no, this 17 witness knows nothing about this e-mail, but let me show you and wouldn't you have liked to have known that. And nobody is 18 19 testifying as to what has happened here. 20 If it's a summary witness, it's different. Right. 21 You can get a lot in through a summary witness. 22 But I fear that Ms. Carter is going to be talking about things she knew nothing about when she was investigating 23

THE COURT: And see, that's my fear. In one of the United States District Court

and working on this case. I think that's what I'm hearing.

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instances, one of the last ones we talked about, my understanding, my limited understanding based on my limited knowledge of what was in the e-mail, was that the witness knew just enough to say whether or not someone had come into the bank on a particular day.

But I guess I'm trying to rule here based on really not having full knowledge of what's in these e-mails and whether or not the witnesses are aware of them. And I don't want to just allow everything in just because there's this stipulation out there. I need to do more of an analysis of whether the witness has personal knowledge of the specifics of what's being discussed in the e-mail. And that's what's -- what I don't know enough about these e-mails to know.

MR. GRIFFIN: And what I thought was happening with Ms. Stone was it was just this one little thing that the Government was trying to connect. Right. And now, I'm hearing, well, there's going to be a lot of things that are going to come in.

THE COURT: I'm sorry to cut you off. I guess that's my concern here, Mr. Krepp. To me it sounds like you are just saying that because of the authenticity stipulation any of these documents -- any witness can be asked about any of them and they don't have to know anything about the specifics of what happened because they just generally know what the Chrisleys allegedly were involved in. And I think that is United States District Court

far-reaching.

MS. PETERS: I mean, your Honor, we would agree. I don't think it would be appropriate for us to put, you know, any e-mail necessarily in this case in front of any witness. There's got to be some sort of connection.

We understand Rule 602 and the Court's concerns about it. I think -- it seems easy to get sort of over-technical about Rule 602.

In this case I think what Mr. Krepp was trying to do was ask questions of Ms. Stone that were within her personal knowledge, which is, does she know whether or not something happened. And she did have personal knowledge about whether or not an event happened.

The charge in this case that's relevant to what her testimony was was the obstruction of justice. And it seems like, you know, it's appropriate for Mr. Krepp to be able to set the stage. I mean, the parties have a stipulation about what Mrs. Chrisley claimed happened the day after. And so it seems like the jury should be able to hear that and know the context of the evidence.

You know, I don't even think Mr. Krepp was asking

Ms. Stone to give any testimony about some of the e-mails that

are at issue. But they've been admitted. The authenticity is

stipulated to. They've been admitted as evidence. I think

the jury has the right to see the evidence, hear the evidence

United States District Court

and see the e-mail. And if Ms. Stone is not being asked to give testimony about that and it's just being presented as background for the jurors and it's already been admitted, that doesn't seem improper.

THE COURT: Well, how is that doing what you described if you just simply have a witness on the stand and you basically just read it and say is that what it says, would you agree that's what it says? I mean, if she's not being asked anything, like you say, what connects her to that e-mail? I mean, it's in. Is she just simply being used as the vessel to convey it to the jury? I mean, Why are we even talking about that e-mail to that witness if all we're doing is basically just reading -- having the witness read along and saying, did I read that correctly?

MS. PETERS: Sure. And, you know, I think it is -- I mean, I guess we could ask the same question of an e-mail that she is on, which we still read along to the jury. And it's trying to give the jury context about what's in there so that they know what's in there.

THE COURT: But if she's on the e-mail, you presume that she does know the subject matter. It's a different story if she's not on there and it hasn't been established that she has knowledge, unless, again, you're falling back on this argument that the witness generally knows.

I don't know. It may be super technical. I guess I
United States District Court

am just pointing out that I feel like I am at a disadvantage because I don't know what is in these e-mails.

A lot of times the only foundation that has been laid is, here's an e-mail and we move it into evidence because we've stipulated as to authenticity, then there becomes this argument about whether the witness actually has knowledge of the subject matter. The Court certainly doesn't have that knowledge, so I don't know how I can assess properly whether the witness does.

Mr. Krepp seems to be taking the position that any witness can be asked, it doesn't matter, which seems too vast to me.

So I guess, in the absence of you-all more clearly defining what this stipulation actually means, I don't know how I am supposed to rule on each of these e-mails and I foresee an objection being made to each one or a continuing objection existing. And so I just -- I don't know. I don't know what clarity can come from this.

All right. Again, I guess part of that is what I said earlier, is there seemed to be no agreement as to once the e-mails were in under authenticity how they would actually be presented, through a particular witness, that it doesn't matter which witness, that the Government could just read the documents, whatever.

MR. KREPP: Just to clarify, our plan is not to just
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have witnesses regurgitating e-mails or me regurgitating e-mails to witnesses.

My questions to Ms. Stone were about -- everything about Bank of America. So I wasn't showing her e-mails about Mark Braddock and just asking her to read e-mails about Mark Braddock.

THE COURT: Okay. That may be the case. I thought I heard you say she doesn't have to have personal knowledge, they stipulated. So I thought you were basically conceding she didn't have personal knowledge but saying it didn't matter.

MR. KREPP: So I think as a general evidentiary principle I may feel that way, but that's not what we're going to do in this case. There's something we do want to accomplish, though, and that is, show the information that the defendants were hiding from the IRS. So that's the point of these questions.

As for my questions for Officer Carter tomorrow, there are a number of e-mails where she's not on them. And that's the whole point, is she's trying to enforce collection actions against the Chrisleys. I'd like to show her, for instance, the new Bank of America account and all of that and say, was this information ever conveyed to you, would you have wanted to know that as a collections officer.

THE COURT: Well, I don't think a person has to be on United States District Court

an e-mail chain to have knowledge of something. That's established. Then it goes beyond that. So does the person, regardless of whether or not they're on the e-mail chain, have knowledge of this? And that's what I'm not in a position to know because no foundation is being laid before. These documents are just being moved into evidence pursuant to the stipulation and then I'm being asked to determine whether or not this witness has knowledge and should be asked about it. And I don't know how I'm supposed to do that. That's the only thing I'd point out. I don't know how either side expects me to do that.

I don't know whether someone is backpedaling on a stipulation or whether a stipulation wasn't clearly hammered out. I'm not sure.

I'll leave it there. We'll just keep muddling through the best way that we can. I don't know. I don't know if you-all have had any further discussion on these e-mails. I don't know whether you have shared with the defense the particular e-mails you plan to get in with this witness and they have told you whether or not they have objections despite the stipulation as to authenticity and you-all have discussed that or not. But again, I just encourage that type of discussion, because right now it's difficult to understand where -- each side's clear position.

All right. Anything else before we depart for the United States District Court

evening? Government?

MS. PETERS: If we could have one moment, your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure. Take your time.

(brief pause)

MS. PETERS: Your Honor, just one matter. One of our witnesses, just a fact witness, who is not a government employee, is very unlucky and got a jury summons for Fulton County next week.

THE COURT: Oh, wow.

MS. PETERS: She just notified us about it. So we just wanted to bring it to the Court's attention. We're not sure if there's anything the Court could do or that we could do, but we just wanted to make the Court aware. And we'll do our best to work around it.

THE COURT: All right. Yeah, nothing I can do at this point. So you can just keep me informed. A lot of times they tell folks they don't have to report. And so it may be a nonissue. If it still is an issue, you can remind me of it.

MS. PETERS: Thank you.

THE COURT: I think Thursday -- I did talk to, as you-all just saw, the jury that does have the appointment at 10. And as you-all suggested, we would just start at noon that day. She said she would try and get her appointment moved up earlier. That also, I think, will address the concern by the jurors expressed in voir dire about having time United States District Court

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to vote for those who didn't do early voting. So I will just
    tell them we're starting at noon. That covers both the
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 3
    juror's medical appointment and an opportunity to vote. And
 4
   we'll start at noon.
 5
             I don't think there's anything else.
             Anything else from the Government?
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 7
             MS. PETERS: No, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Anything else from the defense?
   Mr. Morris?
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             MR. MORRIS: Thank you. No, your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Friedberg?
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             MR. FRIEDBERG:
                             No, your Honor.
             THE COURT: Mr. Griffin?
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             MR. GRIFFIN: No, your Honor. Have a good night.
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             THE COURT: You too. I hope I haven't made things
16
    even more muddy. I'm up here struggling with this one because
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    I want to get this right for you-all, for the Court and
    everything. But I'll think on it some more this evening.
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             Thanks and have a great evening.
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             (The proceedings were adjourned for the day at 5:13
    p.m., to be reconvened as ordered by the court.)
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Reporter's Certification I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER. /S/GERALDINE S. GLOVER, RPR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA DATE: JUNE 22, 2022 United States District Court